

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T. TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2316.

ANOTHER LONG DELAY

Argued a Whole Day on Pearl Harbor Suits.

RIGHT TO JURY NOT CONSIDERED

Defendants Made Sudden Change of Base After Arguments Were In.

Judge Este, heard arguments yesterday as to the right of the Pearl Harbor claimants to a jury to fix the value of the property taken by the government for the use of the naval station. That is to say, he thought the arguments involved that question, until at their conclusion he was informed that the claimants did not desire the matter to be considered at this time.

It was a rather peculiar proceeding in Federal Court yesterday—the hearing in the case of the United States vs. the Estate of Bernice Bishop, deceased, et al.; condemnation.

The plaintiff, through Assistant United States Attorney Dunne, filed a motion to strike out of defendant's answer the part referring to a demand for trial by jury. Before proceeding on this motion the name of Bishop was added as attorney for the United States, and the word "assistant" substituted for "acting" in referring to Mr. Dunne.

Mr. Dunne, in beginning, stated that his objection to the paragraph in question was purely technical, and he would not argue the right of defendants to a trial by jury, on the ground that they were compelled to bear the burden of such contention. By agreement, however, it was decided to argue both questions at once, both as to the right of the defendants to set up a claim for jury in their answer, and also as to their right to a jury trial. This was agreed to by defendants as a saving of time, and it was on this theory that the plaintiff proceeded. Captain Merry, Captain Pond and Captain White were in court listening to the arguments.

Mr. Dunne argued that the paragraph referring to the jury should be stricken out, as being redundant and irrelevant. He said it was entirely a question of procedure, and confined his argument solely to the technical right of the defendants to set up a claim for trial by jury in their answer. He argued that under the rules of practice such procedure was improper, and asked that the offending paragraph be stricken from the record. Referring to the second part of the question as to the legal right of the claimants to a trial by jury, he stated that the United States was on the defensive in this matter, and it was for the defendants to prove.

F. M. Hatch, Judge Stanley and H. A. Bigelow appeared on behalf of the respondents, and the argument was presented by Mr. Hatch. He went fully into the question of the jury, and quoted from sections 1552 and 1560 in support of his contention, that defendants had a right to have a jury consider the question of damages in the condemnation proceeding. The court inquired at this point if a case could be cited wherein a jury had been called under the section of the statute quoted, and Mr. Hatch replied that the law had only been in effect since 1896. To this argument Mr. Dunne replied that the statute of 1896 was the same as had been the case for many years, and a jury had never been granted in a condemnation proceeding by the United States.

Mr. Hatch argued that the court had no other recourse; that when a jury was demanded, it was not optional with the court as to its right to grant it, as the statute expressly provided for a jury in condemnation cases, where there is a question of unliquidated damages. He said the language of the statute in referring to the court meant Judge and jury, and not Judge alone. The argument continued until after noon. The conclusion of the argument Mr. Dunne rose to reply, when, upon questioning by Judge Este, Mr. Hatch stated that he did not wish the entire jury question passed upon at this time, but only as to the right of respondents to set up a demand for a jury in their answer. This came as a total surprise to both court and attorneys for the United States, and Judge Este abruptly closed the argument, stating that he would pass upon the question of striking out of the paragraph in the answer today if possible. No reason was given for this sudden change of base, as it was believed all along that Mr. Hatch was arguing on the main question of a jury. This will consequently cause another long delay in the final hearing, as the question of a jury is still not disposed of, and the trial as to the main proceeding must wait upon that.

There are still several defendants who have not answered, and it is quite likely that the United States will move for a default as to such respondents.

Cane to be Ground.

There are yet about 800 acres of this year's crop of cane to be ground at the Spreckelsville mill. The total yield this year will be about 37,000 tons. With an adequate supply of labor, it would have reached the 20,000 ton mark.—Maui News.



WILL THE CONSTITUTION FOLLOW THE BRITISH FLAG?

PORTO RICANS IN THESE ISLANDS

The following is from the Washington Star:

Washington officials who are cognizant of the shipments of laborers to Hawaii that have been going on for probably a year, state that the Hawaiian sugar planters have found that Porto Ricans are the best suited to work on the plantations, and will hereafter spend their money and efforts in securing this kind of labor.

The Hawaiian sugar planters have been in sore straits for labor for several years, and the value of the plantations has decreased by reason of the inability to procure sufficient labor. About a year ago the Sugar Planters' Association of the Islands employed men to send labor to the Islands from this country. One of the principal employees was stationed in New York for the purpose of picking up immigrants who had managed to gain admission to this country. In the course of a year this agent has sent to Hawaii 1,500 to 2,000 laborers, mostly Portuguese, of which there are many in the Islands. The trouble about Europeans, however, is that when they arrive in Hawaii they find everybody else paying more than the Sugar Planters' Association has agreed to pay, and jump their agreements, notwithstanding they have been sent to the Islands at immense expense. The total expense to the Sugar Planters' Association has been considerably beyond \$100 per head, all railroad, steamship and other expenses being paid from New York or wherever the laborers were secured.

While the Portuguese, Italians and other classes have been procured in New York, the sugar planters have been steadily getting Porto Ricans. The experience of the last year has taught the planters that the Porto Ricans are most satisfactory and will remain with more willingness at their positions. Hereafter none but Porto Ricans are to be sent to Hawaii for work on the plantations. The planters there agree with them, and as soon as they can be strengthened they become valuable. The trouble up to this time has been that starvation in Porto Rico among the poorest classes has left them in a sadly depleted condition, and for two or three months after arriving in Hawaii they are really unfit for work. The sugar planters, during that interval, feed them carefully and give them free medical treatment. When they are able to do work and remain faithful to their agreements they prove satisfactory.

PROF. JENKS'S MISSION.

Special Commissioner to Study the Economic Conditions in Orient.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Word has been received from Washington of the appointment of Prof. J. W. Jenks, head of the Department of Political Science at Cornell University, as Special Commissioner for the War Department. He will leave for the Orient about Sept. 1, and make an extended tour of various countries in Europe and Asia, a year's leave having been granted him by the university trustees for that purpose. He will investigate and report to the War Department on the economic conditions in several of the Oriental States, and will incidentally, for his own benefit, make a careful study of the monetary and industrial conditions of the countries he visits. Professor Jenks is interested in the Philippine problem, and will devote the greater part of his time to those countries which economically most resemble the Islands. The Government will make use of his suggestions in perfecting plans for the administration of Philippine affairs.

Professor Jenks has been instructed by the War Department to study the money and labor conditions, and the taxation and police systems of the countries he visits. The countries which he will observe most closely are Burma, Java,

the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Professor Jenks, when interviewed today, said: "I shall also make investigations in India, Japan and China, more or less, I suppose, but the countries which I have named before are of special importance in suggesting ideas that may be useful in the Philippines."

An Anti-Mosquito Plant.

The observation made by Professor Starr of Chicago University that the plant which bears the castor bean—the ricinus communis, or Palma Christi—is efficacious in driving away mosquitoes, is by no means new, but is valuable in re-enforcing the influence of one made some time ago. Several years have passed since it was remarked, somewhere in one of the Southern States, that where these plants grew about a house mosquitoes were always absent. In view of the demonstrated functions of the mosquito in spreading malaria and yellow fever new value is given to all means for destroying that evil insect or keeping it at a distance. The castor bean plant should therefore be the valuable auxiliary to petroleum—the latter exterminating the larvae and the former driving away the winged insect. Possibly anointing with castor oil might also keep off the insect and prevent its attacks under circumstances where it would be impracticable to carry the bean itself. The castor bean plant has long been a common garden ornament, liked for its rapid development to a considerable height, its picturesque foliage and large, tropical looking leaves, with flowers that, in certain varieties, are also showily handsome. With its beneficial function clearly established, it will naturally gain favor rapidly, and next spring we may see something of a run on the market for castor beans. Grown in gardens, especially to windward, the plant should give welcome relief. It might to some advantage also be cultivated in tubs or large pots, for ought to keep the mosquitoes away from rooms where it grows. One of its names, "Palma Christi," the palm of Christ, indicates a tradition that it was the palm whose branches were borne before the Savior—in which event it was perhaps as useful as it was ornamental.—Boston Herald.

HILO, RAILROAD'S NEW TRUST DEED

The directors of the Hilo Railroad Company held a long meeting yesterday and approved the terms of the new deed of trust, which is to afford security for the new issue of bonds.

The deed covers the present road and the extensions about the harbor of Hilo, and the dock and terminal privileges. The deed is so drawn that if it becomes necessary to construct another division of the line, which might mean that there should be issued more bonds, this can be done by making a deed covering only the proposed section, and not in any way interfering with the present deed of trust.

It is understood that there will be no time lost in making over the bond issues so that the business of the re-funding may go on at once. As soon as the preliminaries are concluded the million issue will be put upon the market, to take the place of the present bonds.

HAWAII AS AN EXPORTER

Mr. Frank M. Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets of the Agricultural Department, has prepared a bulletin for the purpose of bringing down to date the statistics published two years ago in a similar report covering the five-year period 1894-1898.

Unusually large shipments of agricultural produce were received from Hawaii during 1900, the value amounting to \$20,028,000, which was decidedly in excess of any previous record. Our agricultural imports from the Islands during 1898 were valued at only \$11,710,000. In 1900 Hawaii stood ninth among the sources of supply.

The Dutch East Indies, Hawaii, Cuba and Germany were the sources from which the United States procured most of the sugar imported during 1900. Our purchases from the Dutch West Indies were exceptionally large, amounting to \$24,170,000. Hawaii furnished \$20,028,000 worth, Cuba \$18,224,000 worth, and Germany \$12,347,000 worth. After these four leading sources, our largest importations came from the British West Indies, British Guiana, Santo Domingo and Porto Rico. The consignments received from the British West Indies were valued at \$1,602,000, and those from British Guiana at \$3,775,000. Santo Domingo supplied \$3,365,000 worth, and Porto Rico \$2,450,000 worth. Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Brazil and Peru were the only other countries contributing imports valued above \$1,000,000.—Washington Star.

M'KENZIE GOES TO THE COAST

Will Contract for Feed to Be Shipped Direct to Hilo Town.

G. S. McKenzie, manager of the Volcano Stables at Hilo, leaves for the Coast today on the Sierra. The directors have decided to make important additions to the equipment of the stables, and it is to this end that McKenzie is going to the mainland.

He will ship down immediately a supply of rigs and stable equipment. He will also make contracts for feed which will be shipped direct to Hilo by sailing vessels. Hitherto the company has bought only a portion of their feed on the coast; in the future they will get all their feed direct.

Manager McKenzie will also purchase machines for rolling barley and cutting feed. They will be erected in the barns and will be run by electricity. Another innovation will be an electric horse currier. The policy of the directors is to reduce the labor items on the pay roll.

While at the coast McKenzie expects to engage several blacksmiths and skilled mechanics who will be sent to Hilo as soon as possible. Among the orders for live stock which he takes with him is one requiring seventy-five mules and several calling for racing stock.

Murphy Goes to Hilo

Francis Murphy, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Hartley, will leave today for Hilo where Mr. Murphy will inaugurate the Gospel Temperance movement. Pledges and badges will be taken and thorough work done. These gentlemen expect to be gone a fortnight, after which meetings led by Mr. Murphy will take place here and in Maui.

BURGLARS IN MANY STORES

Robbers Break In to the Back Doors.

WORK BOTH ENDS OF FORT STREET

Many Depredations Are Reported From All Parts of the Downtown Section.

FROM one end of the block to the other a busy burglar went through stores on the Ewa side of Fort street between Merchant and King, early yesterday morning, and in spite of the reluctance with which the merchants discussed the raids, enough was learned to make it certain that the knights of the night earned plenty to make the foray fairly profitable.

From all indications the men wished to open their night's campaign with attention to their personal needs, and so attacked the defenses of McInerney's store. They gained admission through a broken window which was supposed to be barred. Once within they tore up things generally, seemingly knowing that the location of the cash drawer was their only chance for cash realizations. They tried open desks, made an investigation, and went on through the house like a cyclone. But they did not get anything, according to the reports of the members of the firm as well as the salesmen, which seems credible, when it is taken into consideration that all the cash is kept in the safe.

With some clothing at hand the men, who, from the fact that there were foot-prints which also gave the information, are supposed to have been attracted to the Imperial cigar store. There the entrance was gained by means of a broken pane of glass, which permitted the rear door to be opened. There are two stories of the depredations of the robbers there. One of these says the men gained nothing, another says that they took some \$65 worth of cigars and cigarettes. Both stories are denied, so that the people may take a choice. At least there was an actual entrance and some things taken. There were other places tried in the block, but the people seeming to have an extra amount of foresight, had finished the day leaving their doors well barred.

At the upper corner of the block the men seemed to have an idea, and according to the present belief were waiting on the roof and entered the cupola of the Hobron building, from which they descended to the street floor. There they managed, by making use of a chisel-shaped tool, to pry open the cash drawer. There was some ready money, the receipts they opened at the counter. This is said to have been a sum close to \$100. There may have been articles of merchandise in addition, but nothing was missed yesterday morning when the store was opened.

While these are of the list of small burglaries which have been made known to the police, there have been as many more, of which no trace can be obtained.

There will be something of temerity with which the people who have offices in the Stangenwald building approach their desks this morning. Should they find that there has been in their rooms a burglar they promise to be ready for any harsh words or action, for this will be the third morning in which there were desks opened and attention given to business.

Two weeks ago last evening there was a brave attempt made upon the valuables of the tenants. The first attack was made, according to the belief, upon the office of Castle & Lansdale, who are the agents of the building, and where probably keys were expected to be found. There they opened the cash till, using what appeared to have been a large chisel. They secured something like \$25 in cash at that time, and then went on through the building. That was a fortunate move, for right below in the drawer, were envelopes which contained a week's salary for all the men about the building, and not one was found.

Like a fire they went through the building, some of the gang being of course, little was found, as in the case by a room which was not given a chance for a contribution. But, of course, little was found, in the case of large firms like those in the Stangenwald block, little money is kept in the tills.

It was said at that time that the Lewers & Cooke haul was 25 cents, as there was no more money outside the safe. The robbers were then thought to have climbed over the transoms.

One week ago the experience of the tenants was repeated, for they found that their rooms had been opened, as the week previously, but as some of them had taken another thought about leaving money in the office, there was little stuff lost. The fact that there were no broken locks, makes the belief obtain that some one has secured a pass key to the building, and is using it. There will be no more temporizing if the rooms are again opened, for the agents of the building will have new locks put on the doors, and the watchman formerly, but that has been discontinued recently.

THE JOKE ON DAVIS

Caused Him to Apply for New Habeas Corpus.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Habeas corpus was given another violent turn in Judge Gear's court yesterday, in an application for the release of Osaki Mankicho, the identical Jap who had been discharged Thursday upon order of Judge Estee. Messrs. Davis and Brooks appeared for the petitioners, but the former was the man who furnished all the "violence." He strode into court yesterday morning with blood in his eye, with a loud demand for the immediate release of the prisoner, and sundry dire threats of what would happen if he didn't get what he wanted at once. The whole court room was convulsed by his antics, and he created considerably more havoc than a bull in a China shop, in the few minutes he was allowed to talk, before peremptorily stopped by the court.

"I'm tired of all this monkey business," announced Davis as he entered the court room with a velocity which indicated that he may have been shot out of a gun. "The time has arrived when the orders of United States Judge Estee and of Judge Gear must be obeyed. Both these courts have said that this man should be discharged, and I say he shall be discharged. The orders of this court are not to be trifled with; this man has been rearrested, and I have a right to inquire if this arrest is bona fide or simply to keep the man in prison until an appeal is taken. I am in dead earnest now, and shall fight this case to the bitter end. I have reason to believe that the Territory does not intend to prosecute these men, and the writs of habeas corpus are issued only to be disregarded, the men being held on warrants which are illegal and void. I propose to take a hand in this matter now, and have a right to inquire of the government their intentions in this matter."

"I believe there is nothing before the court in this matter," remarked Judge Gear, in a soothing tone.

"No, but there soon will be," returned Davis excitedly.

"If I had known that officers were in the court room yesterday with warrants for the arrest of this man, whom the court was ordering released, I should have called the attention of Judge Estee to the matter, and they would have been fined for contempt," said Davis eyed Chester Doyle threateningly as he made this remark.

"There is nothing before this court," reiterated Judge Gear, "I have seen no writs."

"I'll get them out right away," "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," quoth Deputy Attorney General Douthitt.

"Your day will come," said Davis. "I am sick and tired of all this tomfoolery and I will see what can be done now."

CAUSE OF DAVIS' ACERBITY.

The reason for the savage attack of Davis upon Doyle, and his threatening demeanor all day, became apparent as the day advanced. Some one had played a practical joke upon him, and he had taken it seriously. When Mr. Davis returned home Thursday evening his wife handed him a package which had been delivered during the evening. It appears that the attorney had wagged several boxes of cigars with friends upon the outcome of the habeas corpus cases in the Federal court, and when he unwrapped the neatly folded package he had fond visions of imported Havanas, and smiled softly to himself as he struck a match and thought of the great victory he had achieved in Judge Estee's decision.

His anger and chagrin may be imagined when upon opening the box he discovered nothing, but a card upon which was printed "The Constitution or The Flag." Underneath was the signature of "Chester A. Doyle."

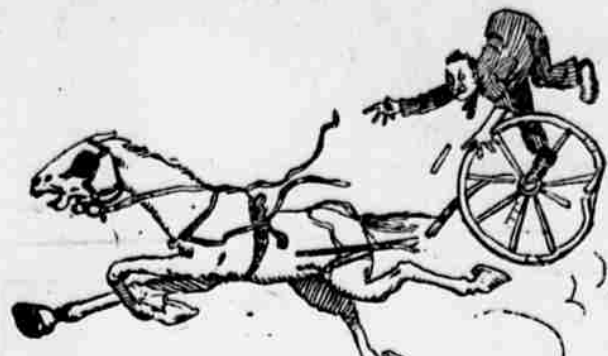
Davis was angry, and as he told the court, he didn't intend to be joked with upon such a serious matter. He said he had remained up half the night to work out his plan for revenge by securing the release of the prisoner again, and visiting justice upon the head of Doyle and the entire police force. It was this bottled-up wrath of a sleepless night that was uncorked as soon as Davis entered the court room in the morning, and which explained the malignant glances he shot at Doyle, who was sitting in the court room.

THE SECOND OUTBREAK.

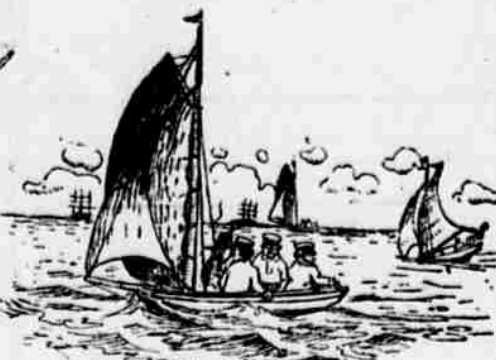
The second outbreak on the part of Davis occurred in the afternoon during a lull in the proceedings in the Nakamura case. He told the court that when he had attempted to secure the signature of Osaki to the application for a writ of habeas corpus, the notary was not allowed to see him. The court thereupon issued an order directing that he be allowed access to the prisoner. He insisted that the writ be made returnable forthwith, but Attorney General Douthitt objected on the ground that he needed some time to prepare a return, and also because Mr. Cathcart was not present. He stated that a day or two more or less would make no difference with the prisoner, who had already been in prison for two years. The court returned that an argument of that kind had no weight with him, as if the man was illegally held it was no reason why he should continue to hold him without legal authority on that account.

"Mr. Cathcart is at home, and ill. I think he should be allowed to appear in these cases, as he is familiar with them," continued Mr. Douthitt. "I am very sorry but it can't be helped."

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF WEEK.



THE EPIDEMIC OF THE WEEK



THE YACHTSMEN ARE GOING INTO TRAINING



AFTER THE DUST AND THE MOSQUITO

FRANKLIN AUSTIN HAD A BUSY WEEK LOOKING FOR A VINDICATION



JUDGE GEAR HEARS HIMSELF SUSTAINED BY JUDGE ESTEE



GETTING READY FOR THE DEASON



UNWELCOME VISITOR



BACK AT SCHOOL

ed," returned Davis. "I have been all night working on this case, and I am ready to go ahead."

"The court finally put the case off until later in the afternoon when he agreed to hear testimony."

Immediately at the conclusion of the manslaughter trial the matter was again presented, and upon application of Mr. Davis the writ was made returnable at five o'clock. Mr. Douthitt stated that he was ready to go ahead at once, if the case was to be called up in the afternoon, and the writ was then issued and made returnable immediately, despite the objection of Mr. Davis. In a few minutes the High Sheriff appeared, Officer Sea bringing up the rear with the prisoner, Osaki Mankicho. "I don't like this practical joking," said Mr. Davis again referring to the bogus box of cigars which he had received. "The orders of the court must be obeyed, this is too serious a matter for practical jokes, and I won't be insulted."

THE THIRD ATTEMPT.

The papers in the case were then read by Mr. Davis. The application for a writ was based upon the ground that the prisoner Osaki was illegally restrained of his liberty; that he was released by Judge Estee September 12th, and immediately rearrested upon a warrant charging him with murder, which was null and void, and for the further reason that the arrest was not for the crime charged in the warrant, nor was it with the bona fide intention to prosecute on such warrant. The further contention was made in the petition that the warrant was issued for the sole purpose of nullifying the discharge of the United States court, that no crime was charged in the warrant, and that the police magistrate was exceeding his jurisdiction. The warrant charged Osaki with being accessory to the murder of Ye Fook Sing, while the information alleged that he was the principal.

"This man was only discharged yesterday morning, and before he left the building he was rearrested, and there was no notice of such intention given to his attorney," said Mr. Davis. "Here we are denied admission to the prisoner, until we get an order from the court, and now, now (more impressively), this man is brought face to face with his jailor in this court."

"In view of the decisions of the appointee of the President of this Union, and the fact that the warrant is defective, and the jurisdiction of the police court excessive, I feel that this man should be discharged forthwith. If this is not done I am here in the solemn discharge of my duty, in the interest of my client, and I am bound to do this. I will show that there is an attempt to nullify the acts of the highest courts in the Territory, by the Attorney General's department. If they had intended to prosecute on that information they wouldn't have waited for over a year to do it. The judiciary and its orders must be obeyed in this Territory. It is higher than the High Sheriff and the Attorney General's department, and its orders must and shall be respected. This man should be discharged now."

Mr. Douthitt asked for time to make a return, stating that he had just been served with the writ, and could not be expected to make out a return upon a moment's notice. Mr. Davis replied that if a short delay was absolutely necessary he would consent, though he had remained awake nights to prepare the case. He did not believe the prosecution was in good faith, and further contended that a complaint sworn to only upon information and belief was not good. The court sustained this view, and said he had often before held that such information would not be accepted in his court.

High Sheriff Brown was then put on the stand by Davis, to prove that he had not been a witness of the crime charged in the information signed by him. Mr. Brown admitted that he had not seen the murder committed, but had obtained his information from witnesses who testified at the trial. It was shown that the information in the present case was upon an entirely new charge, and Davis then asked the witness:

"Why did you wait for over a year and a half before you filed this complaint?"

"When that man got twenty years, I thought it was enough. We were prosecuting, not persecuting the man."

"Why, then, did you wait until after he was released upon habeas corpus before you swore out this new complaint?"

"I thought the man was guilty, and should be punished for the crime."

"You had this warrant served out on the 11th of September, while this man was in your custody upon a writ issued by Judge Estee. Why was that?"

"I believe that was the day the writ was made returnable, and I wanted to be prepared in case he was released."

"Why didn't you arrest him right away; what was your object in holding that warrant for eight days?"

"In order to be ready for an emergency. If that Jap was free for even half an hour in this city, he could not be found again."

"Have you the witnesses here ready to prosecute this man, then?"

"No, I talked with Mr. Brooks about it, and he agreed to let the case go directly to the grand jury. The witnesses will be here Monday."

"Didn't you know you were liable for contempt by having an officer in Judge Estee's court with a warrant for this man's arrest, while the court was passing upon the case?"

"No, sir; I did not."

"And that Chester Doyle could have been punished for sitting in the courtroom with that warrant?"

"Chester Doyle did not have that warrant; it was in the hands of Officer Sea."

"If I had known what I know now, there would have been some punishment for contempt by Judge Estee," and Davis gave Doyle another angry glance.

"That is a matter that this court has nothing to do with," interrupted Judge Gear. "I can't punish anyone for contempt in Judge Estee's court, and the proper thing to do is to take it before him."

The court then questioned Sheriff Brown about the information, asking if there was no one in the city who had witnessed the murder, to sign the complaint. Mr. Brown replied that there were no witnesses here, as all lived in Kahuku. Judge Gear then stated that he had often held that complaints could be signed only by a witness to the crime, if there were any. The sheriff was questioned as to the intention of the government to prosecute the case, and he replied that the complaint was bona fide, and they certainly did intend to prosecute, and lay the matter before the grand jury. His statement of this fact was very earnest and convincing, and Attorney Davis finally accepted the intention of the Territory as being bona fide. Mr. Brown stated that he could bring in a witness by this morning from Kahuku, and the court agreed to put the case over until that time, saying: "This court does not want to release these men and turn them loose upon the community; but they must be legally held." Just as the court adjourned, Mr. Davis began a wild tirade against Doyle, who

he said had sent him the box with the card upon which were the words, "the constitution and flag," followed by a question mark, and that he didn't intend to be taunted and mocked by the police department any longer. Sheriff Brown, Davis and Doyle then engaged in a three-cornered argument, in which Davis charged Doyle with letting his horse get away one night as a practical joke. He began to go for the remainder of the police force, when the sheriff called the turn, and told Davis that he had once admitted Osaki's guilt, and was now trying to inaugurate a general jail delivery. He further said that he did not believe Doyle had sent the box to Davis, but the latter was positive it had been Doyle, because his name was signed to it. The sheriff replied to this by stating that if Doyle had been perpetrator of the joke he surely would not have signed his name to it. Doyle then opened his battery of defense, and for a few minutes the court-room was almost as lively a place as when Davis made his grand entrance early in the morning.

The argument finally ended with neither side satisfied as to who put up the job, though it is positively known that Doyle was not guilty in this case; but the box which had such a bad effect upon Davis was sent to him by a very good friend, who no doubt by this time has succeeded somewhat in mollifying the irate attorney.

Judge Gear will hear further arguments in the habeas corpus case this morning, and it is extremely doubtful whether he will refuse Osaki, if it is satisfactorily shown that his case will be presented to the grand jury Monday.

NOTABLES COMING VIA HONOLULU

The Japanese liner Rosetta Maru sailed yesterday for Hongkong and Japan ports, with a number of distinguished passengers, says the Manila Times of Aug. 29. General Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the U. S. A., is returning to Washington by way of Yokohama, and the Honorable Julius Kahn and Mrs. Kahn are passengers as far as Hongkong. Congressman Kahn was taken aboard the steamer by the launch Luzon, accompanied by his Californian friends. In response to a speech by Attorney Sutro wishing him and his charming wife bon voyage, he said: "I wish to thank the California Association for the many kindnesses tendered to us and to all Manila residents for the many delightful entertainments that have been given in our honor wherever I have been—and I have covered a good deal of territory since coming among you. I have been greeted with expressions of good will from both natives and foreigners. I am returning to the states with a far different conception of things in general and with a better understanding of the needs and conditions that exist in these islands. I intend to lay before the business men of the Pacific coast the great possibilities to be found here for the investment of capital and will endeavor in every way to give them the benefit of my trip. I expect to return to the Philippines in the near future. In the meantime you can rest assured that I will do everything in my power to further your interests." Among the prominent Californians to wish the Congressman bon voyage were Attorney Sutro, Mr. Fred McCondray, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Timke, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Jenkins.

SUGAR.

Following is Willett & Gray's latest circular:

Statistics by Special Cables.—Cuba.—The six principal ports—Receipts, 2,000; Exports, 3,800; Stock, \$5,000 tons, against 6,377 tons last year. Centrals grinding 1 against 1 last year.

Europe—Stocks in Europe, 712,000 tons against 608,760 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 993,842 tons against 704,890 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 835,394 tons at the even date of August 1, 1900. The excess of stock is 288,952 tons, against an excess of 250,806 tons last year, and a deficiency of 86,983 tons December 27th, 1900.

Hamburg.—Shipments, 3,000 tons sugar to America from Hamburg and Bremen. No engagements. 1,000 tons refined shipped.

Raw.—Only a few transactions were made in raw sugars during the early part of the week on the basis of 4c. for 96 deg. test Centrifuels. Muscovados and Molasses sugars were at the same time sold at 1-16c. per lb. decline. Since then, and under much pressure to sell near the close, a cargo of Peruvian Crystals was sold at 3 13-16c. per lb. for 96 deg. test, showing 3-16c. per lb. decline. This was a forced sale while refiners were entirely out of the market, but now establishes quotations for Centrifuels at 3 13-16c. for 96 deg. test basis. Several holders during the week stored their sugars rather than to force their sale below 4c., but finally a holder was found who would not store, and with the above result. This makes an extremely low level for raw sugars and raises a serious question with Cuban sugar producers, especially as to the making of the next crop. It is becoming more and more evident that the next Congress will be forced to take up the question of sugar duties for the island and the drift of all conditions of the trade points directly to free duty sugar for Cuba.

The European markets rallied from the low point of 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4 1/2d., but failed to maintain the rise and have declined to 8s. 2 1/2d., with an easier tendency which may carry it to 8s. on this decline. This quotation of 8s. 2 1/2d. is equal to the lowest quotation ever known for beet sugars, made in July, 1897. The whole raw sugar situation is at the moment more unsettled and demoralized than we have rarely ever known it to be, and more especially so because it is so in spite of a good and increasing demand for refined.

Our special cable from London today states that the conditions of the beet crop is satisfactory.

Refined.—The country let its stocks run down so low that a forced demand started during the week and has kept up until the close, many grades of refined being now largely oversold. But for the poor condition of the raw sugar market an advance in some grades for this reason might be confidently expected, but with raw sugars declining here and in Europe, buyers will prefer not to take chances and only buy according to immediate wants. Even on this basis the demand bids fair to continue increasing throughout September. The only notable change in quotations for the week was a decline of 10c. per 100 lbs. made in San Francisco, a local matter in further development of the sugar fight in that territory between the Spreckels' refineries and the beet sugar factories, as explained by us some weeks ago.

Coffee.—The American visible supply is still increasing, 375,000 bags Brazilian having been added to the quantity in sight during the month of August, and the total now is double what it was a year ago. The world's visible supply, September 1st, will not be far short of 8,500,000 bags and will surely exceed 9,000,000 bags last October; quite a remarkable figure at the end of the first three months of the crop, when probably not much more than two-fifths of the Rio and Santos crops will have been marketed. We naturally ask what is holding the markets steady in the face of statistics like these, and all that we can see is that bull speculation is trying to sustain which can only be accomplished by continued buying.

BALL GROUND NOW ASSURED

It is now practically certain that next season will see a first class baseball ground and grand stand on the McCully tract.

The prime movers in the matter are C. F. Chillingworth, J. Wise, Al. Moore and Jim Gorman, who represent the Police, Honolulu Athletic, Capitol and Star baseball clubs, respectively. Agreements will be signed by the contracting parties today or on Monday, and the work of construction will be commenced immediately.

Four and a half acres of land will be leased for five years for the consideration of \$100 a month. It is contemplated that the necessary work and improvements on the land will cost \$4,000; this includes the construction of a grand stand and under track.

The promoters of the scheme expect to realize enough by the sale of advertising spaces in the enclosure to more than pay all expenses.

The Rapid Transit line will run right up to the ground.

It is calculated that the ground can be got in shape to accommodate the public in about four months from the time operations commence.

Should there be any hitch in the above plan another syndicate stands ready to step right in, so that it seems assured that at last Honolulu will have a recreation ground worthy of the town.

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.



The morning of life is the time of abundance, profusion, strength, vigor, growth. When the sun begins to sink, when the midday of life is past, then the hair begins to fade and the silvery gray tells of approaching age. Sunrise or sunset? Which shall your mirror say? If the former, then it is rich and dark hair, long and heavy hair; if the latter, it is short and falling hair, thin and gray hair. The choice is yours,—for

Ayer's Hair Vigor

always restores color to gray hair, stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow long and heavy.

This is something you have been looking for, isn't it? And it is something you can have confidence in, for it is no experiment; people have been using it for half a century. We do not claim it will do everything, but we do claim it is the best hair preparation ever made.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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BOX 342.

KOMEL

is steadily growing in favor among people who appreciate good things, and is rapidly becoming the favorite family drink.

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Sole Agts. for the Territory of Hawaii. Office and Works, 601 Fort and Allen Streets.

Telephone No. 71 Main.

Soda Water, etc., delivered free to all parts of the city. Island orders solicited.

THE WEATHER FOR AUGUST

Temperature, Rain, Wind and Tidal Wave.

Temperature mean for the month, 78.7; normal, 77.6; average daily maximum, 85.1; average daily minimum, 73.4; average daily range, 11.7; greatest daily range, 20.5; least daily range, 8.0; highest temperature, 87.5; lowest, 67. Barometer average, 29.964; normal, 29.976 correcting for gravity by —.06; highest, 30.07, on the 31st; lowest, 29.88, on the 17th; greatest 24-hour change, .06. Pressure was low during the first half of the month, and high during the last half. This is the fifth successive month of barometer lower than normal. Relative humidity, 67.8 per cent; normal, 68; mean dew point, 67.3; normal, 66.0; mean absolute moisture, 7.31 grains to the cubic foot; normal, 7.01. Rainfall, 1.05 inches; normal, 2.12; rain-record days, 19; normal, 18; greatest rainfall in one day, 0.25; total at Luakaha, 4.61; at Kapiolani Park, no report. Total rainfall since January 1, 23.97; normal, 22.74.

The artesian well at Punahou is not in order for record, from other wells no record. The average daily mean sea-level was 10.38 feet on the scale, 10.00 representing the assumed annual mean. Trade-wind days, 30, (0 of NNE); normal for August, 29. Average force of wind (during daylight), Beaufort scale, 3.2. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.0; normal, 4.0. For the latter half of the month there were almost no upper current clouds.

Percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hilo, 50 per cent; Hamakua, 8; Kohala, 20; Waimea, 52; Kona, 80; Kau, 45; Puna, 100; Maui, variable, 25 to 100; Oahu, 50 per cent, except north point, 100; Kauai, 100. The drought in North Hawaii is very serious, and is accompanied by destructive forest fires. The entire absence of any shifts in the trade-wind either toward north or east may be an immediate cause of the lack of rain.

Mean temperatures: Pepeekeo, Hilo district, 100 feet elevation, average maximum, 79.9; average minimum, 71.0; Waimea, Hawaii, 2730 elevation, 76.5 and 66.8; Kohala, 521 elevation, 82.3 and 72.4; Kukuiakua, W. R. Castle's, 60 feet elevation, highest, 89; lowest, 69; mean, 78.6.

Sea was smooth first half of month; heavy swell noted toward the end of month.

Snow still visible on Mauna Kea. No earthquakes reported. A sudden rise of the sea, or "tidal wave" of about four feet occurred at Kailua, west coast of Hawaii, on the 8th about 11 a. m. It was noticed down that coast to the southward, but not elsewhere, and barely appeared as a disturbance of about two inches on the Honolulu tide gauge. According to the papers Seismic disturbances took place in Japan about that time, but not early enough for the passage of a wave to this port. The limited range of this wave would seem to indicate a near source for the disturbance.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

Rainfall for August, 1901:

HAWAII	Elev., feet.	Rain, inches.
Hilo—		
Waialeale	50	6.86
Hilo (town)	100	5.83
Kaunakakai	1,250	10.02
Pepeekeo	100	5.92
Hakalua	200	
Honolulu	300	
Laupahoehoe	500	
Oakala	400	1.34
Hamakua—		
Kukuiakua	250	0.27
Paahou	750	0.38
Paahou Mill	300	0.08
Paahou (Greig)	1,150	0.24
Honokaa (Muir)	425	0.39
Honokaa (Rickard)	1,900	
Kukuiakua	700	1.52
Kohala—		
Awini Ranch	1,100	
Niuli	200	1.21
Kohala (Mission)	521	0.69
Kohala Sugar Co.	235	
Hawi	300	
Hawi Mill	600	
Waimea	2,720	1.82
Kona—		
Kailua	950	5.20
Kailua (Kauai)	1,580	5.31
Napooopo	25	
Kau—		
Kahuku	1,680	3.24
Honouapo	15	1.97
Nalehu	650	3.49
Hilea	310	1.30
Pahala	850	0.95
Moaula	1,700	1.54
Puna—		
Volcano House	4,000	2.13
Olaa		
Olaa		
Kapoho	110	4.80
Kalapana		

MAUI.

Lahaina	700	0.36
Waipahoehoe	285	4.44
Kapoho (Mokulau)	300	5.57
Kipahulu	60	3.43
Hamoa Plantation	60	4.28
Nahiku	850	9.28
Nahiku	700	1.87
Kula (Erehwon)	4,500	
Puomalele	1,400	
Pala	180	0.28
Haleakala Ranch	2,000	0.53
Wailuku	800	

LANAI.

Keomuku	4	
OAHU.		
Punahou (W. Bureau)	47	1.03
Kulaokaha	50	0.54
Kewalo (King St.)	15	
U. S. Naval Station	6	0.33
Kapiolani Park	10	
Manoa (Woodlawn D.)	285	3.58
Makiki Reservoir	150	1.04
School St. (Bishop)	50	1.41
Pacific Heights	700	3.98
Insane Asylum	30	1.21
Kalihi-Uka	240	3.29
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	1.06

COMMERCIAL NEWS

ANOTHER week of decided rest has been passed by the stock brokers, the only transactions being a few sales of Ooaka, of Pioneer and Ewa, with straggling reports of lesser interest, 10 McBryde and the same Honou, the latter at \$130.

The feature of the trading was the sales of Pioneer, where the 67 shares were offered at \$95, the last previous sale being recorded at \$90. There was an immediate acceptance of the stock, there being an order out for the taking in of the shares whenever they were offered. The sales of Ooaka are not believed to have any significance, as the indications are that the shares were only put on the market by some one who had to realize at any price which was offered. The price, \$10, was somewhat below the marked up figure, but this is not believed to be an indication that the stock can be purchased at that figure, in any large amounts at all.

The election of the stock exchange resulted in the choice of James F. Morgan as president, Harry Armitage as vice-president, J. H. Galt as secretary and Claus Spreckels & Co., bankers, as the treasurer of the exchange. There are under consideration several kinds of alterations in the by-laws governing the exchange, but these are said to be of minor importance, and having little or no effect upon the relations of the board with the investing public.

The first failure of the year was that of Charles Falk, whose seat is now in suspension. It is understood that the Bank of Hawaii, which holds the principal claims against the broker has taken over the stocks which were in the bank as security for advances and will hold them, rather than put them on the market at this time. There is still due the bank less than \$5,000, and it is understood also that when the assignee clears up the entire affair there will be less than that amount of shortage in the assets as against the various liabilities. The seat of Mr. Falk which is one of the assets in the hands of the assignee has attracted some attention despite the quietness of the business and there are several prospective purchasers.

REAL ESTATE IS QUIETER.

The real estate market is quiet, or in effect there is none at the present time. There is reported more inquiry in the suburban districts which are touched by the Rapid Transit lines and in prospect of the extension of the electric lines to Palama there is some small movement in residence properties there. Business property is not in demand. There have been some offerings of income producing property during the week, but the prices are still above what the purchasers seem to believe is an earning value and the sales which have been negotiated have not gone through.

The faith of the people seems unshaken as there is no sacrificing of real property, as there is in the stock market.

BUILDING.

Building is confined to the pushing of the structures already reported, with some small construction in the outlying districts. Plans for the Hall and Wally buildings are being made and the consideration of at least two new buildings on Fort street has been taken up. The arrival of the Oregonian with the remainder of the steel for the Young building has added to the activity on that enterprise. The foundation excavation for the Lewers & Cooke building is being made, as is that for the Sachs building. The steel for the first building is not expected to arrive for two months yet, by which time the concrete substructure will be in place. Completion of various buildings around the city is delayed by the non-arrival of doors and sash, which is tied up in the strike in San Francisco.

Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	3.95
Nuuanu (Elec. Station)	405	3.01
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	850	4.61
Waimanalo	25	0.67
Maunawili	300	2.32
Kaneohe	100	
Ahuimanu	350	3.82
Kahuku	25	1.76
Wailua	20	
Wailua	900	
Ewa Plantation	60	0.00
Walapa	200	0.00
Maunaloa	15	0.69

KAUAI.

Lihue (Grove Farm)	200	3.79
Lihue (Mokolua)	300	2.90
Lihue (Kukua)	1,000	5.27
Kailua	15	
Kilauea	325	4.83
Hanalei	19	5.32
Wailua	52	0.24
Wailua	200	2.42
Wailua Mountain	2,100	12.14
McBryde (Residence)	850	5.30
Too late for last report:		
Kohala Sugar Co.	1,27	
Kapoho	4.89	
Laupahoehoe	2.74	
Kahikini	0.24	
Kailua, Kauai	4.27	
Hilo	7.24	

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

SECRETARY COOPER SUED BY CHINESE

Ung Sung Claims His Naturalization Papers Are Wrongfully Withheld.

Papers were filed yesterday before Judge Dickey, by Ung Sung, a Chinese, for a replevin suit against Secretary Henry E. Cooper, to compel him to issue his naturalization papers. When Sung applied for his papers before the Collector of Internal Revenue, he was arrested as Yee Wo. Later when he applied to Mr. Cooper for papers he claims he was refused. The complaint sets forth the following:

That on the day of plaintiff delivered to the defendant and entrusted to his keeping for and on behalf of said plaintiff, the following property:

Original certificate of naturalization of Ung Sung, dated August 3-1892.

That the plaintiff is now owner of the said described property, and is entitled to the possession thereof, but the defendant, though requested, has refused and still refuses to deliver up and give such property to plaintiff and unlawfully holds and retains same.

The plaintiff places the value of the certificate at \$50 and has attached to the complaint an affidavit which sets forth this fact, as well as other facts in connection with the alleged unlawful holding of the certificate by the Secretary of the Territory.

A decision in this case it is said will be a precedent in similar cases involving the citizenship of Chinese.

ROCKEFELLER WEDDING GIFT.

Father Will Give Son a Magnificent Estate.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Following the announcement of the engagement of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Miss Abby Aldrich, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, there is much speculation as to what John D. Rockefeller will give the young couple as a wedding gift. Mr. Rockefeller owns nearly 2,000 acres of the best land in the town of Mount Pleasant, and he is still adding to his estate. It has always been said that Mr. Rockefeller

was not buying the land for himself but for his son. Often the report has gone forth that he intended to build one of the finest mansions in the country and present it to his son when he was married. Mr. Rockefeller has just completed a magnificent stable of granite, and this it is believed is to be only the beginning of a large plan of building operations.

Among Mr. Rockefeller's recent purchases is the land in the Buttermilk Hill region. This is the highest point in Winchester country. To connect this with his property he has built an iron bridge across the Putnam railroad tracks. The site would be admirable for a great country mansion. When Mr. Rockefeller first came to Tarrytown he intended building a mansion for himself, but he had so much trouble with the assessors that he abandoned the idea.

MORE GUNS FOR LOCAL GUARDSMEN

First Requisition Made Upon the General Government for Equipment.

In the mail which went to the East yesterday was the first requisition on the part of the local military establishment upon the general government. This is the highest point in Winchester country. To connect this with his property he has built an iron bridge across the Putnam railroad tracks. The site would be admirable for a great country mansion. When Mr. Rockefeller first came to Tarrytown he intended building a mansion for himself, but he had so much trouble with the assessors that he abandoned the idea.

The officers of the local establishment expect that in time the local militia, in company with all the guard of the United States, will have the Krag-Jorgensen rifle issued to them, but this will take time for the manufacture of the arms. There will be some requisitions for uniforms within a short time, and these will finish the equipment of the local forces.

Thomas' Teachers in Pilikia.

Many of the teachers who have just arrived are inclined to express themselves with a show of indignation over the fact that commissary privileges are being denied them. It was understood when they accepted their appointments they would have the use of this department. A petition signed by all the teachers has been presented to the military authorities, but as every pressure possible has already been brought to bear by Professor Atkinson and educators here, the petition will probably have little weight. The loss of the expected commissary privilege will work a hardship because a number of the teachers are married, and it will be almost impossible to provide for their families on the salary received unless they have reduction in boarding expenses. A number of the teachers have influential friends in Washington and something may be accomplished through this avenue.—Manila Times.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis, and could not sleep at night. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me. W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

FIRE CLAIM FRAUDS.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The court of fire claims accidentally unearthed some quite startling testimony at yesterday's session, which included also goods buried in the earth by natives, but for which claims had been presented.

Alexander Smith, a native, was being examined and incidentally mentioned the fact that he had buried some of his goods, when he learned that the Board of Health had ordered the buildings burned. He had not, however, put in a claim for the buried property, though some of it had been damaged by being left in the earth for such a long time.

Upon further questioning by the court he said he had known of several natives who had buried their property, mentioning among others the name of Mrs. Lahupa Maniwa. The latter had put in a claim for this property, mostly calabashes, though they had been recovered by her after the fire.

Representative J. K. Paele, appraiser for many of the Hawaiian claimants, objected to the court questioning the witness upon any claim other than his own, but Commissioner Testa promptly overruled the objection, and continued the examination. Some evidence was brought out, which will probably result in throwing out some of the Hawaiian claims, because of fraud. Smith was highly complimented by Chairman MacFarlane for his honesty.

In the afternoon a daughter of Lahupa was placed on the stand, and she threw additional light upon the goods alleged to have been buried. A further examination will very likely be made as the commission is satisfied that there are fraudulent claims in a number of cases. All of these suspected cases will be thoroughly investigated by the commission.

There were several claims before the court which showed a rather exorbitant valuation by the natives.

J. Maniwa was put through a rigid cross-examination.

"I see you have two koa calabashes here, listed at \$120. Aren't these rather expensive?" asked Chairman MacFarlane.

"That is a mistake. It should be two dozen calabashes," answered the claimant.

"What is your occupation?"

"I am a calabash polisher."

"Then these calabashes didn't belong to you?"

"Yes, they did."

"What did you do with so many?"

"I used them for holidays, New Year's day, when I give a luau."

"How much did you say these calabashes are worth?"

"They averaged \$5 a piece."

"How old were they?"

"Twenty-seven years old."

"How much would they be worth if they had been fifty years old?"

"I can't tell; they were only twenty-seven years old."

"I see you have a boat and three oars. What were you doing with them?"

"I used the boat for riding and fishing. It cost \$40."

"Where was this boat when it burned?"

"In the water?"

"No, at my house, being painted."

"A dozen chickens." Did they leave their happy homes too?"

"Yes, they were burned."

"And here is a dozen more calabashes."

"Those were coconut calabashes."

"Could you sell these calabashes for \$5 each?"

"They were not for sale. I like calabashes, and did not need the money."

M. Kalehanna, the next claimant, had a well developed taste for fine quilts. She had three quilts listed at \$30, which she said had never been used. They were made by herself thirty months before the fire, for her son in Molokai, but she had changed her mind later about sending them to him. She also has two more quilts listed at \$25 each, which were also for the boy at Molokai. The claimant said she had placed the valuation upon them because Mrs. Baldwin had bought one for \$25 from her.

Today is the last day on which Hawaiian claims will be heard.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Westhafer, of Loogootee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Mr. E. Kopke, who has made a hurried trip to Germany, returned by way of the last Mariposa.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Manager

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 17

There seems to be a good chance for a successful Murphy campaign among the Hawaiians. They like to hear the great temperance apostle and many of them realize that their only safety, as individuals and as a race, lies in total abstinence.

While a California man is trying to grow corn with ears three feet long, upon forty feet stalks, for the purpose of queering the corn belt's display at the St. Louis exposition, North Dakota and Nebraska are trying to produce better fruit than is grown in California.

What sort of a shirt would American military men, visiting a German port, get if they went out to take soundings of the approaches and panoramic views of the town? Great Katzenjammer but there would be an imperial row!

There are too many dogs and they bark too much at night. This paper does not advise the private person to take the law into his own hands, but if the dog-catcher doesn't do his duty, a little raw meat scattered about may prove a boon to light sleepers.

The fact that a tramcar ran full tilt into a disabled hack is nothing surprising. Every one who drives knows that a tramcar is no respecter of other vehicles. On a down-grade, with brakes wide open and the driver with his back turned counting fares, the tramcar is a juggernaut from which all hacks, carriages and delivery wagons would do well to flee.

The fire claims amount to \$2,731,784.81. We haven't a particle of doubt that \$500,000 would more than cover all the actual losses including houses and stocks of goods. As to the shack district \$10,000 per acre would be good pay. Of all the swindles ever perpetrated in these islands, a \$2,731,784.81 claim for the 26-acre fire in the aqueduct park of Chinatown and the few fires outside, seems to us the most abominable.

It was the historical position of the pro-slavery Democrats that the Constitution followed the flag, and the Republican party, at the time of its organization, took strong ground against that theory. Latterly party lines have disappeared from the contention. The Supreme Court, in its recent judgments, did not divide politically; and of Republican statesmen there are many, the late President Harrison among the rest, whose judgments anticipated that of the Supreme Court in the De Lima case. Some notable Democrats have taken the opposite stand.

The Fruit World is of the opinion that, if Florida can grow mangoes, so can California. This conclusion, however, seems to be forced. The mango tree to do well needs a moist soil and frequent showers to keep its leaf-pores open. Lower Florida is a pretty wet place and its frosts, when it has any, are light. There are no wet places in the frostless or semi-frostless belts of California and the prevalence there of long droughts, together with the absence of moisture from the soil within reach of tree roots, would seem to preclude the possibility of successful mango culture. Of course irrigation might be employed, but that does not reach the outer coating of the leaves nor does it induce the deep growth of roots which is needed to keep so large a tree as the full-grown mango in an upright position. Drought-resisting trees become big in Southern California but trees which depend on surface irrigation spread their roots so close to the surface that, as soon as their tops get expansive, over they go.

THE COFER INCIDENT.

The feeling displayed in Japan over the Cofer incident is what might be expected of a people than whom there is none in the world more sensitive and patriotic. The Advertiser is not among those who charge Dr. Cofer with an intentional insult; we believe that if he erred at all it was from over-zeal for the health of our inhabitants, Japanese as well as American, European and Polynesian. But he did not distinguish between the Japanese high-class passenger and the coolie, and did discriminate between the Japanese high-class passenger and the white passenger of equal station. That is what has touched the sensibilities of Japan and led to the present imbroglio.

Since the little brown men "found themselves" and proved their adaptability to the requirements of modern progress and their skill in the sciences and arts, they have achieved a race pride which success in war has greatly stimulated. Every Japanese believes himself to be the equal if not the superior of any white man of similar social or business or professional rank. He asks to be treated as an equal. If he isn't he will resent it in the way that seems most likely to impress the offending white man. The whole Japanese nation felt insulted in the persons of the young women who were picked out from among cabin passengers here for examination; and the result is before us.

Examining surgeons at this port will do well, therefore, to remember the feelings of Japanese passengers for if they don't the government at Tokio will be heard from promptly and the United States will not turn a deaf ear.

THE HOUR FOR MURPHY.

The value of Francis Murphy's services to humanity cannot be calculated by any man, least of all by himself. There was a time and a long time too, when his name had first place in every American newspaper and when the effects of his personal labor and of that of his lieutenants were seen and felt in every American State and in Australia and the United Kingdom as well. In the United States the Murphy movement of 1877-78-79 secured over eleven million pledge-signers, at least one-fifth of whom represented men who had been in the slavery of drink. Of these, enough stood fast to their pledge in every community the work had reached, to become centers of helpful influence. Even such leaders of prohibition as Mr. Woolley were induced by Francis Murphy to abandon drink and get others to do so; and today, of the active agencies at work against the saloon, not a few owe their start to the Murphy movement. Although nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the movement was at its height, the spirit of the Murphy pledge is to be found everywhere in the Anglo-Saxon world and Francis Murphy, venerable as he is, still talks to acclimating thousands.

To any one who saw, as did the writer, the Murphy movement in 1877-78 and was in the thick of it, there can be no doubt of the privilege these islands have in getting Francis Murphy to work for gospel temperance here. That is enough of itself to warrant the churches and all good citizens in coming forward and bearing the cost of an Hawaiian crusade. But another reason exists. By no fault of his own Mr. Murphy finds himself in the thick of a deplorable scandal brought on by the bad management, while he was far away from these islands, of an Association which took his name. No man feels more deeply on this subject than does the great apostle of Gospel temperance. Convinced as he is of the justice of the criticisms which a portion of the press, in the performance of a public duty, has directed against Franklin Austin, he sees the need of an immediate readjustment of the Murphy work in Honolulu. To this work he proposes to lend his aid, but he needs the aid of others. He realizes the disgust which the Austin scandal has inspired among active and reputable temperance workers; he notes the dampening effect of it all upon the public; but he also feels it to be his duty to save the situation if he can. If there are other men as there surely must be who think the situation is worth saving, now is the time for them to hold up Francis Murphy's hands. To do that it is not necessary or wise to be uncharitable to Franklin Austin or to attempt to drive him away from his pledge. But it is patent to every one whose opinion is worth anything that he cannot lead any longer in the Murphy movement without bringing it to deeper quicksands and a blacker mire. The man for the hour is Francis Murphy himself. Where he goes any good man may follow without loss of his reputation and with new chances to do good opening all the way.

EDUCATION IN POLITICS.

Activity among the political leaders may mean that there will be something done in the way of organization for the political campaign of next year, and if this is the result it will be welcomed by all good members of the Republican party, who think there should be men, in touch politically with the dominant party, at the Nation's capital. There have been in the last decade many plans for the use of the original Republican idea of a campaign of education. Since the various state and territorial committees have been working in harmony with the national body in the matter of the distribution of the party reading matter, it would not be safe to guess the number of tons of speeches and special articles which have been sent broadcast under the frank of a member of Congress. There have been many abuses of the courtesy of the two Houses of Congress, but none has been so great as the free distribution of addresses which were meant to serve as political thunder. Once a prominent single tax leader had printed, as part of his remarks, Henry George's land theories. At another time a senator incorporated in his speech the protection planks of the various platforms of his party for a generation. Another one inserted the constitution of the United States.

There would be no lack of matter of this character which could be put into the hands of the voters of the party here, and without doubt the perusal of the addresses of leaders in the Congress would be edifying in the extreme. Whether or not there would be conversions in any direct ratio is another matter but it is just as true that there would be a higher estimate of the greatness of the nation and its debaters. As to the plans which have been set forth by one of the members of the executive committee, they cannot fail of approval, in that anything which will lead to the arousing of the mass of the voters, so that there will be no chance for the demagogue to lead them astray, is to be welcomed. Once let the men of the Territory see what the truly great men of the nation hold as their tenets of political faith, and they will be able upon the hearing, to distinguish the true from the false, the man whose aim is the welfare of the whole people, from him whose only intention is to secure something for himself without any regard for the people from whom he hopes to receive his trust. There is much to be said in favor of a campaign of education and nothing against it.

The forests of California are often on fire and tens of thousands of dollars are annually lost by this cause in the forests of every mountain county north of the Mojave desert. But the large government reservations are kept free from conflagrations by the vigilance of paid watchers. It would be a good thing for Hawaii if the reservation system could be extended and men employed to watch great stretches of woods, section by section, and to seek out the origin of every column of smoke.

A POP BEER GARDEN.

Words dropped in practical temperance work should not overlook the fact that a large proportion of the men who go to saloons visit them not so much for drinking alcohol as for social amusement. It is the social aspect of the saloon which attracts and those who make the greatest success of the retail liquor trade are the ones who provide the best facilities for social chat and recreation. It is on this account that a group of modern men-servers propose to reform the domestic system of the saloon by removing all chairs and tables, newspaper files, card rooms, etc., and leave the saloon with merely a bar where men may go, as horses to a watering trough, to get their drinks and leave. They argue that a saloon so carried on will cease to attract the very large class to whom the glass of whisky or the schooner of beer is not the end sought but the means to the end.

In the local Murphy Hall we have an attempt to provide social pleasure for men who otherwise might seek it in saloons. What need of success the scheme has had simply proves the case for those who would try for the same object in a more rational way. The value in this work of an upstairs hall with presidents and private secretaries and a great deal of talk, is visibly limited. We have, in a late issue, quoted high authority for the view that a corner saloon, with all the decent appurtenances of the ordinary run shop and without alcohol on its bill of fare, would serve the purpose of the practical reformers better than an up-stairs demilitary and musical club could possibly do. It is not our purpose to go over the ground again, but to address ourselves to another phase of this interesting subject.

We remember reading an account of the way a plan for getting the foot-loose and unattached man, eager for the gregarious life and of no social connections locally, into a temperance atmosphere, was successfully carried out. The town had a university and several hundred young men spent their evenings acquiring the beer and cigarette habit. They were not so very partial to beer, for healthy young Americans of New England parentage rarely are; nor did tobacco fill their souls with joy half as often as it did their stomachs with nausea. But the beer and the cigarettes, the hot lunch, the lights and the warmth, the singing and the new acquaintanceships combined to give them the taste of free and easy good fellowship they longed for. Had there been sweet elder and ice cold ginger ale instead of the amber fluid, they would have got along just about as well. At least so a philanthropist thought and he put his ideas into practical effect. He might have endowed a chair in the University or built a new dormitory or founded an asylum or paid for a sanatorium but he figured that he could do more good with what he called a pop beer garden. This man had been abroad and he had seen how vast a part larger beer gardens played in the social life of Germany. He had seen whole families go there and he had noticed two things—one that the people paid less attention to their beer than they did to the music and the chit-chat. The spirit of the place was in no sense bacchanalian; it was pre-eminently and delightfully social. Nobody went home drunk; everybody went in a spirit of rational good-fellowship. Still beer was beer.

"I can't conscientiously offer these college boys beer," the man said when he returned home, "besides, beer with them would be an acquired taste. But they will drink pop beer, elder and lemonade if I can get them started." So he built a big pavilion which could be opened for coolness in summer and closed for warmth in winter and fitted it in the most attractive way. At one end he had a dais where an orchestra was to sit; on one side he had an elaborate bar; further down was a sheer white disc where he thought he would throw stereoscopic pictures; across the way was a lunch counter with a kitchen behind it. There were electric lights all over the ceiling and the floor was of little checked irregular tiles; the woodwork was polished and inlaid with mirrors; at the comfortable chairs by the round polished, wooden tables, four hundred people could be seated. There were some rather striking pictures on the walls and some fine house palms were scattered about. In the center of the room was a bronze fountain trickling water into a basin filled with fish. On the opening night the place was crowded and the white-aproned waiters were as busy as bees serving cold drinks and hot or cold lunches—pink glasses of ginger ale just out of cold storage; plates of frankfurters and sauerkraut, pickled fish, pretzels, switzkase and mustard, ham sandwiches and cold-buffed tongue—cheap for cash. By order of the management the orchestra was not permitted to play classical music; it played all the latest and popular airs and sometimes the chorus which the students raised drowned out the string musicians. Not a speech was made and there were no hired performers; there was a rollicking good time which didn't hurt any one. Nothing ever before had struck the rum shops and the larger beer saloons in that town so hard a blow.

Doesn't it seem as if something of this kind would be worth while in Honolulu? Our people drink 25,000 bottles per day of soft drinks and liking them so well wouldn't they flock where the mild beverages were served ice cold, where cheap and wholesome lunches could be had and where the best of popular music was free to all? We believe they would. We think that the man who now seeks the saloons for society would go to the pop beer garden instead; and if it was run merely to pay expenses and not for profit it would be one of the most popular institutions in town.

But where is the philanthropist and far-seeing reformer who will carry out the plan?

Income tax collectors in Austria go so far as to spy on parcels sent by express to citizens, that they may get a line on receipts by way of expenditures. Family secrets are pried out and other annoying things done by the zealous inspectors.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.
It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering.
It has been known to do so.
Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The opening ball of the St. Antonio Society was given Saturday evening at their new hall on Vineyard street.

There is still talk of a beer war among the saloonkeepers, and school-boys may yet be sold for five cents in Honolulu.

The Fire Commission considered the last of the Hawaiian claims Saturday. The number of claims filed now is 6,491, aggregating \$2,731,784.81.

Melville Vaniman, the trapeze photographer, goes to the Coast on the Sierra, accompanied by his wife. He may go to Niagara Falls for the purpose of photographing them.

Byron Clark, one of the Wahiawa farmers, has received a thousand Mexican rubber tree seeds, which will be planted at Wahiawa. Jared Smith was a visitor at the colony yesterday.

The following promotions have been made in Company B, First Regiment, N. G. H.: Corporal F. M. McGrew, to be sergeant; Private J. F. O'Connor, to be corporal; Private A. D. Wise, to be corporal.

One of Paine's electric cars is being remodeled for use on the Pacific Heights car line. The necessary changes are being made at the Desky company shops at the end of the Pacific Heights line.

John Barrett, formerly minister to Siam, will be the official delegate of the St. Louis exposition, to create interest in the fair in the Orient, and new insular possessions. He is scheduled for a visit to Honolulu.

Wade W. Thayer has returned from Hawaii. He reports the Hamakua fires as even more terrible than the newspaper reports indicate. He says the lack of water has caused untold suffering, and the bad effects of drought and fire are evident everywhere.

The Merchants' Association met Saturday and considered the question of an appeal from the income tax decision. No formal action was taken, as the matter is still being investigated by attorneys. Several new applications for membership have been received.

A tram car collided with a hack driven by E. H. Paine, Saturday night, on Nuuanu street, near Queen Hotel. The shaft was driven into the horse's shoulder, but the injury was not serious. A suit for damages against the tramway company may be the result.

The midnight prowlers are still at work on the upper end of Young street, several people having found their shutters pried open by means of a bent wire. In two cases at least, however, the intruders were scared away by the fact that the inmates of the houses were awake.

Lieutenant McIntyre, Artillery Corps, who has been assigned to Camp McKinley for some time, but who has been serving in the Philippines, is expected to arrive here for duty at an early date. Lieutenants Allen and Perkins are en route to San Francisco from Manila and will probably be here on one of the transports due this month.

It is reported that Colonel Parker and his associates have given up the idea of securing water privileges in the Kohala mountains. This will leave a clear field to Colonel Jones, who is said to represent Chicago capitalists. The Executive Council has so far not given a decision upon the petitions before it.

Six of the boys who escaped from the Reform School on Thursday night were captured yesterday at Ewa by David Kapaa, and returned to the institution. It is hinted that the youngsters were aided in their escape by an ex-guard, who is an Hawaiian. The guard was discharged for cause by Superintendent Needham a short time ago because he permitted the boys to smoke and receive tobacco from parties outside the fence enclosing the school.

Sister Beatrice, of St. Andrew's Priory, leaves for San Francisco tomorrow on the Sierra. This is the first time the good sister has left the islands since she landed here, nearly forty years ago. She goes entirely on her own account in connection with the Priory. Sister Beatrice will be in San Francisco while the American Episcopal bishops are in convention, and her purpose there will be to press for the sending here of American sisters to serve at St. Andrew's priory.

"The trouble with the Hamakua fire," said Judge Little, of Hilo, yesterday, "is that it burns underground. The fire is extinguished in one place, but it creeps along beneath the surface, on the roots of trees, like a fuse, and breaks out again on the mountain side, probably half a mile away. There has been no rain for such a long time that these roots are as dry as tinder; the first breaks out suddenly in an unexpected place, and as no one is prepared for it, the fire gains considerable headway before it can be stopped."

A survey in which were two ladies, a Japanese nurse and an infant, drawn by a fractious horse, was almost overturned last Wednesday, on Berea street, near the pumping station. The ladies, who were driving to the Mail dock, fearing that the steamer would leave before they reached the wharf, whipped up the horse, which took the bit in his teeth and bolted. The lady who was driving had presence of mind enough to hold the reins, and gradually caused the horse to veer towards the sidewalk near Gonzalez's photo gallery. The horse was stopped in the doorway, one of the shafts being broken by sudden contact with a hitching post at that place.

BY AUTHORITY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1901.
Notice is hereby given to Postmasters who served under the Republic of Hawaii to present their claims for Postage Stamps sent to Washington, to the office of the Treasurer, Honolulu. The receipt for said stamps from the Postmaster General at Washington must accompany the claim.

WM. W. WRIGHT,
Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.
2313

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Whereas, the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before November 16, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, September 12, 1901.
2316—Sept. 17, 24, Oct. 8, 15, 22, 29, Nov. 5, 12.

Auction Sale of Delinquent Stock.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th,

at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 85 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the fourteenth assessment, delinquent August 20, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Cert.	Name	Shares.
31	J. J. Stewart	50
24	Willie Wright	10
400	Tong Tuck	10
401	Wong Gow	12
495	James McCreedy	17
523	J. E. Westbrook	17
529	Wong Tow	7
542	Mary E. Wynn	67
590	Lum Chee	3
573	W. W. Wright	17
574	J. T. Wright	5
891	F. M. P. Deas	25
1053	John L. Palmer	6
1442	Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe	25
1490	Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1491	Lionel Matthews	2
1721, 1727, 1746	H. Armitage	7
1739	W. E. Pinkham	3
1805	Corydon P. Benton	13

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer.

Honolulu, September 9, 1901.
JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.

McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent. (\$3.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 18, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
F. M. SWANZY,
Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 7, 1901. 5931

JAPANESE POLITENESS.

The Star in an article on Japanese crimes says: "It is curious that an ultra degree of politeness and of culture, which even the lower class of Japanese display, should be united with such an utter disregard for the value of human life."

A study of the origin of Japanese politeness brings us back to a close relation between that quality and the homicidal spirit of the race. Fifty years ago every Japanese gentleman wore two swords and a dagger, and was accustomed, when anybody aggrieved him, to settle the matter with cold steel. In case the offending party was of too high rank to be assaulted with lethal weapons, the other man committed suicide; in the case of an inferior he committed murder. Inevitably in a society of men so much in peril from one another the habit of politeness grew apace. Each man was careful not to offend his superior or insult his equal. There was a vast deal of bowing and scraping, and the custom of prostrating oneself to another and touching the head to the ground became a Japanese characteristic. But it was the law of self-preservation at work, not the outward show of inward good will. The Jap of the Samurai who bowed so low when the Daimio passed by thrust his sword the next moment through the entrails of the ignorant coolie who came between the wind and his nobility. There was so much of this as time went on that the Japanese who had not a graceful bend and a mobile smile and could not disembowel an adversary with one cut, was no true son of the soil. So much bloodshed made the Jap indifferent to human life other than his own; so much necessity to guard his own existence made him the most mannerly of men and perhaps the most insincere in his politeness.

There seems to be a general feeling in the East that Shamrock II. will lift the famous cup. Lipton's yacht shows up admirably and the Constitution does not seem to have bettered the Columbia, which won the race against Shamrock I. As America has held the Victorian trophy for about half a century she can well afford to lose it, if for nothing else than to give the cup contests the variety that would come of locating them in British waters.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 784, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewis, T. J. Lewis, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials, Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901,
If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
37 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan Meat Company NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CASES COME UP AGAIN

Transition Period Criminals to Be Re-Indicted.

(From Monday's daily.)

The grand jury summoned for the new term of Circuit Court which begins today will have a bigger undertaking than any grand jury has had for years. It will not only be compelled to consider the commitments by the district courts for the past two months, but also all the cases of men convicted during the transition period, now held in prison.

It has not been definitely decided whether all these cases are to be presented for the consideration of the new grand jury, but it is certain that all prisoners who were released on habeas corpus and then rearrested will have their cases brought up by Deputy Attorney General Cathcart today. In all, there will be over forty cases to be considered, and the jury will be kept busy for three weeks if not longer. In some of these habeas corpus cases, the defendants pleaded guilty at the original hearing to minor degrees of their crimes, and were given this benefit in their sentences. In the indictments to be brought by the grand jury no leniency will be shown, and where the evidence is sufficient the man will be indicted on every charge of which there is a possibility of a verdict of guilty.

It is not altogether certain that the cases of Ah Oi and the five remaining prisoners whose convictions were found legal by the Supreme Court, will be presented to the grand jury, but the remainder of the habeas corpus cases will be taken directly before that body, as fast as they can be reached, and before these other matters are reached, some decision as to their disposition will have been agreed upon.

The reopening of these cases will mean a heavy expense to the Territory, but as there seems no other way out of the difficulty, this procedure must be followed. It will also result in again crowding the calendar, but as these men have all been tried once the second hearing will not take so long. A conviction in some of the cases is doubtful, as the witnesses have scattered or disappeared entirely, but High Sheriff Brown has been busy gathering up the missing skins of evidence, and will be ready to present them to the grand jury and petit jury in due time. The Kahuku riot cases will probably be the first ones considered, the witnesses having been summoned for today. During all these habeas corpus proceedings the attorneys for the criminals have never contended that their clients were innocent of the crimes with which they are charged, and the fight for freedom has always been on a mere technicality of the statutes, and never with a thought that an innocent man was being unjustly deprived of his liberty.

Now that they have by these tactics compelled a rehearing they will have the almost hopeless task of attempting to prove to the satisfaction of a jury the innocence of self-confessed criminals. In the majority of these habeas corpus cases there were pleas of guilty at the original hearing, a circumstance in itself hard to combat even if not allowed to legally be presented to the jury.

The prisoners now at Oahu Prison convicted during the transition period whose cases will very likely be considered by the grand jury which will be impaneled today are:

Aug. 24, 1898, W. D. Hamilton, manslaughter 2nd degree, Honolulu, Stanley, 5 years.
March 3, 1899, Beni Kupihea, rape, Kauai, Purvis, 3 years.
May 22, 1899, Ihara Ichigoro, murder 1st degree, Honolulu, Perry, hang, commuted to life.
May 22, 1899, Osaki Mankichi, manslaughter 1st degree, Honolulu, Perry, 30 years.
May 22, 1899, Chida Manaboro, manslaughter, 1st degree, Honolulu, Perry, 30 years.
May 22, 1899, Yamane Nencho, manslaughter 2nd and 3rd degrees, Honolulu, Perry, 15 years.
August 10, 1899, Geo. Wade, murder 2nd degree, Honolulu, Stanley, life.
August 15, 1899, Ganji, assault with deadly weapon, Honolulu, Stanley, \$100 fine and 7 years.
December 9, 1899, Yong Lock Nee, murder 2nd degree, Maui, Kalua, life.
March 13, 1899, Lum Kon, larceny 1st degree, Honolulu, Perry, 15 months.
May 14, 1899, Kalua, burglary 1st degree, Honolulu, Stanley, 15 years.
May 25, 1899, Wm. Ester, manslaughter 1st degree, Honolulu, Stanley, 20 years.
June 8, 1899, Lono Opi, rape, Maui, Kalua, 4 years.
May 8, 1899, Nalopi, malicious burning, Honolulu, Stanley, 2 years.
June 12, 1899, Ah Quong, rape, Hawaii, Wilder, life.
January 12, 1899, Wong Cheung Hung, manslaughter 2nd degree, Hawaii, Wilder, 10 years.
April 8, 1899, Huekoni alias Kale, burglary 2nd degree, Hawaii, Wilder, 5 years.
October 6, 1899, Hanale Napuiphee, murder 2nd degree, Hawaii, Wilder, 20 years.
October 18, 1899, Lo On Pau, burglary 2nd degree, Hawaii, Stanley, 12 years.
April 5, 1899, Hamada, burglary 1st degree, Hawaii, Wilder, 3 years.
July 12, 1899, Makihara Katsutaro, manslaughter 2nd degree, Hawaii, Wilder, 7 years.
October 18, 1898, Lee Lang, larceny 1st degree, Hawaii, Stanley, 4 years.
March 5, 1899, Snow Tuen Toon alias Papsalo, assault with deadly weapon, Hawaii, Parsons, 2 years.
October 18, 1898, Anne Saug, larceny 1st degree, Hawaii, Stanley, 4 years.

A lot of unclaimed freight held at the warehouse of the Kahului Railroad Company, in Kahului, Maui, will be sold at public auction on September 27. List of articles and shipping marks is published elsewhere.

SEVENTEEN ACRES OF CANE BURNED AT SPRECKELSVILLE

MAUI, Sept. 14.—Monday evening, the 9th, great excitement prevailed for several hours throughout the different Spreckelsville camps. There was the blowing of steam whistles, loud callings, fierce commands and the hurrying and scurrying along of men and lunas on foot and on horseback, all because there was a big fire at Camp 5 just below the "largest sugar mill on earth." In fact from a distance it appeared as though the great mill was threatened, for the huge outlines of the structure were plainly visible through the smoke and the flames that illuminated all central Maui.

Seventeen acres of fine ripe cane were burned before the fire was extinguished. The loss will be only a nominal one in as much as the cane was mature and ready for grinding. In fact it is strongly suspected that some of the laborers engaged in cutting the field set the fire purposely to save the trouble of stripping the stalks. These burnings of ripe canefields have been too prevalent recently and if purposely fired, the police should strive to make examples of the guilty persons in order to protect any valuable property that may be endangered by the conflagrations.

MAKAWAO DEBATING SOCIETY.
Last evening, the 13th, the regular meeting of the Makawao Debating Society took place in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church. The subject debated was, "Resolved, that the Hawaiian Islands should be annexed to California," and strange to relate the affirmative side led by Messrs. John Jones and R. F. Engle won over the negative led by Messrs. A. R. McLane and E. B. Carley. There was quite a good attendance of spectators. The discussion for the next meeting will be concerning the pros and cons of the admission of Chinese into the United States.

GENERAL NOTES.
David Haugh of the Department of Agriculture in company with W. O. Alken, sub-land agent, and James Lindsay of Hailu has been "doing" the forests of East Maui during the past week. From Huelo they went far up on Haleakala's slope visiting some regions almost inaccessible on account of the undergrowth.

MRS. NATION IS ECTURING

Boys, Tobacco, Corsets, Decollete Dresses, Picture Hats and Rum.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Carrie Nation arrived here this morning, lecturing this afternoon and evening on the auditorium pier and left town on a late train without smashing anything. Placards announcing the lectures had been posted conspicuously about town, but principally in front of saloons. The saloon keepers quickly had large muslin signs made advertising special brands of whiskey by the bottle, with a bottle of blackberry thrown in with every sale, and these were placed directly under Mrs. Nation's placards.

Mrs. Nation came from New York, and immediately on her arrival sought a beach front hotel. At every place where accommodation was asked the polite but direct answer was given that "all rooms are occupied or engaged." Failing to get into a large hotel Mrs. Nation, it is said, took her meals at a restaurant noted for its champagne suppers called "The Extra Dry."

Mrs. Nation arrived on the pier at 3:30. Her appearance was heralded by much applause. She spoke for one hour. She was dressed in a plain black skirt with a white shirtwaist. Mrs. Nation opened her remarks by saying that she expected to talk to at least a thousand children, but instead the "congregation" were nearly all grown people, only a few children being scattered about. She said no doubt every one was surprised to see her, and she was released from the Topeka, Kan., jail only a week ago. She seemed proud to be able to say that she had been behind the bars. While in prison she edited a journal to be published shortly to be called the Smasher's Mail, and asked for subscriptions at 10 cents a year.

The beginning of her lecture was advice to boys. Her thoughts then twisted to tobacco, which she denounced in its various forms. She suggested to the wives and children that they should cleanse the mouths of their husbands and fathers who use tobacco with weak lye, as fumigating was necessary. She talked of tight lacing and advised all young men not to marry a girl who is determined to make her figure different than nature intended it to be. She denounced fancy dresses, low-cut necks and the wearing of jewelry. "Don't wear a lace-covered dress with ruffles and frills and big ostrich feathers in your hat, for such is only the dress of prostitutes," she said. She asked all married men who quote the Bible to raise once a day to their children to raise their hands. She counted twenty-one. Her hatchet was brought forward frequently to punctuate her remarks and it brought loud cheers.

Mrs. Nation said she is sorry that she did not commence saloon smashing thirty years ago, as the country would be more Christianized by this time. She said she had closed from sixteen to eighteen dives in Barber county, Kan., her home county, and that none now exists there. In Topeka five businesses ago forty saloons did a rushing business, not one she said, is open today.

The people present expected to hear something about the curse of drink in Atlantic City, but not a word was uttered on that subject. Some of her points were received with cheers. After each lecture the "congregation" arose and under her leadership sang the doxology. Throughout her addresses she constantly quoted the Bible. About 2,000 were present both afternoon and evening. The lectures were given in aid of the Philadelphia North American Poor Children Relief Fund. After the lectures Mrs. Nation sold about 200 souvenir hatchets at 25 cents apiece. She will lecture in Rochester, N. Y., Monday afternoon.

of the undergrowth. They spent two nights at Ulupalakua and from there visited Kanaloa, Kahikini and other places on the southern slope of the extinct crater.

During the week no vessel from the Coast has arrived in Kahului so the supply of horse-feed and other staple articles is becoming less and less. However the steamer "Oregonian" now discharging cargo in Honolulu is expected during the latter part of next week and may relieve the strain.

It is stated the new sister ships of the Oregonian will be soon completed and this steamship company under the agency of H. Hackfeld & Co., will have a fleet of six fine steamships running between the Coast and Honolulu. Kahului and Hilo for the purpose of taking sugar to San Francisco and bringing general cargoes to the Territory. These boats are not fitted to carry passengers.

On the 11th Haleakala Ranch started their annual cattle drive and round up which will continue for a week and take in a large portion of the western slope of Haleakala.

The ceremony which will unite in marriage Miss Hons and Mr. Waldeyer will take place at 8 o'clock next Tuesday evening (the 17th) in the Wailuku Anglican church and will be conducted by Rev. Wm. Ault. A reception will be given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ogg directly after the ceremony.

On the 11th Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua gave a pink luncheon in honor of Mrs. F. F. Baldwin who will next week depart for a visit to San Francisco. Eight ladies were present. By today's Claudine Mages Hart and Winne and Mr. and Miss Newcomb, who have been spending a vacation in Makawao, return to Honolulu.

There's talk concerning the extension of the express line to Kahului. Such a thing is very necessary. Under international parcel post laws, packages up to twelve pounds could be obtained from the mainland, but now since annexation under the domestic parcel post regulations only four pounds can be sent through the mails. Why, O why the difference? The "pessimist" states that the U. S. express companies have too great a political "pull."

WHEN MAUI WAS A WHEAT PRODUCER

The Island Once a Large Exporter of Cereals and Flour.

It will perhaps be news to some of the newcomers on Maui to know that this island was a large wheat producer and wheat and flour exporter fifty years ago.

Prior to and at the time of the discovery of gold in California, a large area of the Makawao and Kula districts was devoted to the raising of wheat and potatoes.

The discovery of gold in California greatly stimulated this industry, and many Hawaiians from Wailuku and other portions of Maui moved to Makawao and Kula and engaged in the raising of wheat and potatoes for the California market.

The labor of harvesting the wheat crops at that time was crudely performed, old fashioned sickles such as Father Time is represented as carrying being the first means of cutting the grain. These gave way to the five fingered cradle of our fathers, and later reapers and self binders were introduced. Some of the wheat was shipped direct to California, but much of it was ground and shipped as flour.

At that time there were two flour mills in Wailuku, one of which stood just mauka of the present Maui Soda & Ice Co.'s works on the road to Kahului, where afterwards the Hawaiian Fruit & Taro Co. had its works established, and the other, a much larger one, stood on the street leading from High street to Manager Wells's residence about half way. Both of these were water power mills and turned out large quantities of first class flour. There were two large stores and warehouses at Kahului and one at Kalepelepe, beyond Kihel, the latter of which is still standing.

From 1850 to 1860 there was a heavy demand for Maui flour and potatoes in California, and it was not uncommon to see at times eight or ten vessels lying in Kahului harbor waiting to load for the coast. Those were flush times on Maui and everybody was making money. Flour brought a big price and potatoes sold for \$5 per barrel. Wagons were scarce and the natives made truck carts, with solid wheels, tired with bands of iron. At harvest time the produce was hauled to Kahului in long strings of these carts, to each of which two or three yokes of oxen were hitched. The father of the family drove the head team, the mother drove the next one, and the boys and girls of the family followed each driving a cart loaded with wheat or potatoes.

These were readily sold for cash, and paid for principally in California "slugs" of gold, coined gold being scarce. These Hawaiian farmers were reckless in their expenditures, and bought the best that the stores had in stock. Among these purchases, a silk dress for the mother of the family was indispensable, and more often than not, she wore it the next time she drove a truck load of produce to the Kahului market.

The great enemy of the wheat in those days was the army worm, but the natives made so close a study of the habits of this pest that they could generally manage to plant so that the wheat would be beyond danger of the pest, planting just after one raid and before a second raid could be inaugurated by the worm. Where this precaution was not observed, whole fields of wheat

BABY DONE TO DEATH

Appalling Crime of a Japanese Father.

(From Monday's daily.)

ON SATURDAY an addition was made to this island's long record of deeds of violence and an infant's life was sacrificed by the insane act of a sorrow-stricken father.

The murderer is a Japanese, by name Funaki Kasaburo, who resided with his wife and three young children on upper Liliha street. For some time past his right arm has been paralyzed and the thought that he would not be able to again work to support his family has changed him from a cheerful, contented being to a grief-plagued maniac.

On Saturday afternoon Funaki's brooding bore disastrous fruit. He made up his mind to kill his family and then himself. About four o'clock he took his youngest child, a baby girl of two years, to the mountain slope and strangled her to death.

Having slain, the killer was seized with a great fear, and horror came upon him. Afraid to face his wife and children he remained by the corpse of the infant for several hours until unable to longer combat his gnawing remorse he obtained a blanket, wrapped the body in it and carried it to the Police Station.

About eleven o'clock Funaki arrived at the station. He laid a bundle on the desk of the receiving clerk and stood dumb, awaiting interrogation. To the night clerk he stated that he had killed his child and had come to give himself up.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was telephoned for as was Chester Doyle; the latter to act as interpreter. Funaki on examination made a statement to the Deputy Sheriff that he had killed the child because, on account of his injured arm, he was unable to provide the necessary money to take care of it properly. He said that it was his intention to kill his other two children and then himself. He had killed the child by choking it to death with a piece of a Japanese sash. He had been unable to work for a long time and had no money. He did not kill himself because he was afraid to.

The poor mother did not know the awful truth until early yesterday morning when Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Doyle went and broke the news to her. She said that father and child left the house on Saturday afternoon. Her husband called for the other two children to follow him but they would not. She had not seen either father or child since. She said that a countryman had seen the father feeding the child with guavas on the mountain side on Saturday afternoon.

A post-mortem examination was held on the body of the child at the morgue on Saturday night. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday and a verdict returned to the effect that Kimi, which was the child's name, died by strangulation at the hands of its father, Funaki Kasaburo.

The jurors, with the exception of one, turned over their fees to the afflicted mother who is absolutely destitute.

The funeral of the child took place yesterday. Funaki will appear before Judge Wilcox this morning to answer to a charge of murder in the first degree. Funaki's wife is penniless but for the jurors' fees amounting to \$10 and a gift from C. F. Chillingworth. It is expected that the Associated Charities will take the case up today and will see to it that the poor woman is amply provided for.

Half of the funeral expenses were borne by J. A. Magoon.

By 1859-60, California had begun to produce her own bread stuffs and ceased to ship from the islands. Potatoes went down from \$8 to \$4 per barrel, and in 1860 the demand for them as well as for Maui flour entirely ceased. Thereupon the Hawaiians abandoned their farms at Makawao and Kula, and the produce of foodstuffs thereafter fell into the hands of Portuguese and Chinese, who have since that time supplied the island with corn and potatoes, but the raising of wheat has entirely been abandoned.

At the price which California hay is now bringing on Maui, it ought to prove a profitable industry to raise wheat for hay on Maui, and it is the purpose of several farmers in the Makawao and Kula districts to experiment in this direction in the near future.—Maui News.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when Editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting, and one on the route. I made the trip successfully, and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

REAL ESTATE SOLD.

Several Pieces of Downtown Property Change Hands.

Several pieces of downtown real estate were sold at public auction at noon at the main entrance to the Judiciary building under the direction of Commissioner J. A. Thompson. Will E. Fisher was the auctioneer. The land was sold as a result of the suit of Schlieff et al. vs. Joseph Clarke et al. The various parcels of land and the prices realized are as follows:

1. Corner King square and Puncchbowl streets, one-fifth acre. John F. Bowler; \$6,700.
2. Puncchbowl and Hotel, C. V. E. Dove; \$6,300.
3. Lunallilo and Kinau streets, 25,750 square feet. Alexander Lazarus; \$5,000.
4. Beretania street, Waikiki side of lot occupied by Mrs. A. L. King. Joseph Clark; \$3,000.
5. Puncchbowl and Palace Walk, 1 road 10 perches. Mary Ann Lee; \$5,000.
6. West corner Maunakea and Punalih streets, 2,500 square feet. Hoffschlager & Co.; \$7,900.

Three pieces of land under lease to Hamoa plantation, expiring March 19, 1904, aggregating 53.34 acres. J. Schlieff; \$705.

Total, \$28,705.

Olas Assessments.

THE 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH ASSESSMENTS of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable September 20, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olas Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2301

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF UNCLAIMED freight held at the warehouse of the KAHULUI RAILROAD COMPANY, will be sold by auction, if not called for within fourteen days from date hereof:

- 1 Box—Marked Miss Mary Flores Wailuku.
- 2 Rolls Matting—No mark.
- 1 Box Japanese Goods—"K. J. S." Kahului.
- 1 Bag Damaged Sugar—No mark.
- 1 Picture Frames—Joe de Melle.
- 1 Box Chisels—No mark. Nahuiku.
- 1 Package Bags—J. P. Sylva, Wailuku.
- 1 Trunk—No mark.
- 1 Case Coal Oil—No mark.
- 1 Case Dry Goods—Ah Wan Paia.
- 1 Spring Mattress—Mrs. W. Patterson.
- 1 Straw Mattress—Mrs. W. Patterson.
- 1 Japanese Basket—Yaroku, Maui.
- 2 Tool Chests—No mark.
- 1 Hose Reel—No mark.
- 2 Bundles Baggage—No mark.
- 1 Bundle Lumber—No mark.
- 2 Coils Wire—No mark.
- 1 Deck Chair—No mark.
- 1 Japanese Basket—No mark.
- 1 Box Saddlery—Kamabata, Kahului.
- 1 Bag Rice—Mark illegible.
- 2 Bags Flour—Mark illegible.
- 1 Bag Oats—Mark illegible.
- 1 Saucepan—Maui Drug Company.
- 1 Keg Wine—J. Reis Paia.
- 1 Bag Kukui Nuts—No mark.
- 1 Bag Plants—F. A. Alexander, Wailuku.
- 1 Package Chinese Baggage—No mark.
- 1 Box Hardware—No mark.
- 1 Package Plaiting Straw—No mark.
- 1 Japanese Valises—No mark.
- 2 Japanese Trunks—No mark.
- 1 Package—Miss Schaefer, Erewahon Kula.
- 1 Package—Mr. Alf Gerner, Spreckelsville.
- 1 Package—Joseph S. Erda, Kilama, Maui.
- 1 Package Dry Goods—H. Anderson, Wailuku.
- 1 Box—Handbags, Kahului.
- 1 Chest—No mark.

KAHULUI RAILROAD CO., Kahului, Maui. September 10, 1901.

NOTICE.

Such of the above mentioned articles as have not been claimed previously will be sold at auction by order of the KAHULUI RAILROAD COMPANY, at their warehouse, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901, at 9 a. m.

GEORGE HONS, Auctioneer. 5962 Wailuku.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 6 wheels connected, 8 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same. This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui. Goods will be delivered F. O. B. Kahului wharf, Maui.

\$1,000 REWARD

For Evidence of Fraud in Testimonials Advertising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It is sometimes thought that some concerns, in order to make people believe that the article in which they deal is a good one, manufacture themselves the testimonials which they use in their advertisements. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., manufacturers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, however, have always held that the publication of a fictitious or even a misleading testimonial is not only bad morally but is bad advertising. Consequently the greatest care has always been taken in selecting testimonials for their advertising. Every case is not only carefully investigated but in most instances it is sworn to in legal form and the affidavit placed on file. That no doubt may be in the minds of the public, the company offers one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for evidence of fraud, on its part, in the publication of any of the testimonials used in making known the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In view of this, the following remarkable case, published in the Democrat and Sentinel, Lewistown, Pa., is given without further comment.

Mr. Frank A. Means, a well known farmer of Reedsville, Mifflin County, Pa., writes:

"I had the grip and as a result my nerves broke down. I lost the entire use of the lower half of my body. For a whole year I lay in bed perfectly helpless with no power in either limb and the feeling gone so that I couldn't feel a pin run into my legs at all. I couldn't turn over in bed without help. Six doctors gave me up and said it was only a question of a few weeks with me as nothing more could be done. Then a friend sent me a pamphlet containing statements of two men who had been afflicted something like me and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began taking them at once and although my improvement was slow it was certain. Now I can walk most of the time without a cane and everybody around here thinks it is a miracle that I can get about as I do. Your pills have certainly been a God-send to me."

Signed, F. A. MEANS. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of April, 1901.

ALBERT S. GIBBONEY, Notary Public.

At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents.

VARIETY

IS THE SPICE OF LIFE!

Have you seen the variety of articles now displayed in our front window?

Following is a partial list:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Hose | Breeding Cages |
| Sprinklers | Parrot Cages |
| Dust Pans and W. W. Brushes | Whisk Brooms |
| Brushes | Hand Bellows |
| Dusters | Hunting Knives |
| Paint Brushes | Butcher Knives |
| Floor Brooms | Kitchen Knives |
| Cash Boxes | Monkey Wrenches |
| Axes | Lemon Squeezers |
| Hatchets | Carpenter's Saws |
| Stove Polish | Family Meat Saws |
| Stove Brushes | Butcher Scales |
| Picture Hooks | Spring Balances |
| Picture Wire | Family Scales |
| Curry Combs | Bird Cage Springs |
| Machine Oil | Carpenter's Rules |
| Shoe Blacking | Harness Soap |
| Silver Polish | Harness Blacking |
| Snapshots | Chamois Skins |
| Silico | Meat Choppers |
| Butcher Steels | Butcher's Cleavers |
| Ice Chippers | Family Cleavers |
| Ice Shaves | Garden Trowels |
| Rat Traps | Garden Forks |
| Wood Saws | Tea Strainers |
| Ice Saws | Chandeller Hooks |
| Butcher Saws | Squeeze Brushes |
| Cane Knives | Tobacco Cutters |
| Ice Tongs | Axle Grease |
| Can Screws | Tape Measures |
| Can Openers | Shelf Brackets |
| Harness Oil | Scrubbing Brushes |
| Sponges | Upholstering Nails |
| Coffee Mills | Washing Ammonia |
| Hammers | Horse Brushes |
| Call Bells | Wire Door Mats |
| Scissors | Bird Cage Hooks |
| Screw Drivers | Hooks and Eyes |
| Tacks | Fruit Pressers |
| Ice Picks | Pruning Shears |
| Grass Shears | Shoe Brushes |
| Bird Cages | Family Grind Stones |

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

—Dealers in—

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND HOUSEFURNISHING UTENSILS.

Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED JEWEL STOVES and REFRIGERATORS. GURNEY

Little Harriet Davison, who was run over by the wagon of a Chinese laundryman on Wednesday and seriously hurt, is improving.

NAKAMURA RELEASED

Evidence of Boy Ruled Out by Court.

(From Saturday's daily.)

As was anticipated Thursday, the Nakamura manslaughter case fell through yesterday. The boy Hideo was not allowed to testify by Judge Gear, and with nothing but circumstantial evidence left for the consideration of the jury, the prosecution offered to nolle prosequi the case after a motion to instruct for acquittal had been argued. Acting upon the instruction of the court, P. C. Jones, as foreman for the jury, signed a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner became a free man.

The Nakamura case was taken up the first thing yesterday morning, and Judge Gear heard arguments upon the admission of the boy's testimony for nearly the entire morning. It was admitted that the child, under the general rule of law, would be permitted to testify; but the Hawaiian statutes hold that the court must first satisfy himself that a minor thoroughly understands the nature of an affirmation or oath. Judge Gear finally adjourned until 10 o'clock, at which time Judge Gear promised to render his decision.

When court reconvened in the afternoon, the old argument was reopened as to the boy's knowledge of God, and finally he was again placed on the stand and questioned by the Court. "Do you know that besides the punishment by God, you will be punished by this court if you do not tell the truth?" asked Judge Gear.

"I do," replied the boy.
"And that if you are guilty of perjury you can be sent to jail for as much as twenty years?"
"I don't know anything about that."

"If you don't tell the truth, you will be sent to jail."
"I know that."

"Do you know what a jail is?"
"I have never seen one, but I have heard people talk about it."

"Do you want to be punished and sent there?"
"No, I do not."

"Would you rather get a whipping from your father for telling a lie, or go to jail?"
"I would rather get a whipping."

"Do you know any difference in telling a lie in court and out of court?"
"No, I know no difference."

This concluded the boy's testimony, and the court then held that he should not be allowed to testify as to the facts of the case on trial. "In deciding this point," the court said, "I have done my best to have this boy qualified as a witness, but I cannot say that I feel satisfied that he thoroughly understands the nature of an oath or affirmation. I don't believe he has the perfect understanding which the statute requires that he shall have. I can see that the statute is not a good one, but I do not feel justified in legislating upon the matter, though some courts have gone that far. I am perfectly willing that the boy should testify, if it is possible for him to do so legally; no doubt he understands what evidence is required of him, and he is competent to testify under the authorities cited, but not under our law."

The prosecution then introduced two more Japanese witnesses, both of whom had seen Nakamura go into the house, and later heard sounds as if of quarreling; but no one had actually seen what had occurred. That story is looked up in the boy's breast, under the peculiar construction of the statutes of the Territory, and without his evidence there was not much hope of a conviction. Dr. McDonald was also placed on the stand again in rebuttal, but little additional information was obtained from him.

Upon the conclusion of the prosecution, Attorney Davis and Willard asked the court to instruct the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty," upon the ground that the Territory had failed to prove their case, by the circumstantial evidence presented. The jury was excused while the attorneys presented their arguments to the court. Attorney Douthitt and Brooks contended that the evidence was sufficient to go to the jury, as the testimony of the witnesses showed that there had been a quarrel and that Nakamura was the only one in the room with Toma at the time, excepting the boy; and also that the evidence of Dr. McDonald was sufficient to prove that the death of the woman was due to a blow from a blunt instrument.

The defendants disputed this statement, claiming that the burden of proof was upon the Territory, and the guilt of the man was not shown to be conclusive. The court stated that he did not believe the circumstantial evidence to be sufficient, and further estimated that even if the jury brought in a verdict of guilty upon the evidence presented, he would be compelled to set aside the verdict as contrary to the evidence, and order a new trial. Upon this, Mr. Douthitt offered to enter a nolle prosequi, in order to save the court's time, and to preserve the rights of the Territory. The defendant objected, claiming that he was entitled to an acquittal, as he had once been placed in jeopardy.

The jury was then recalled and instructed by the court to sign a verdict of "not guilty," on the ground that the circumstantial evidence did not show beyond a reasonable doubt that the man was guilty, or that a verdict of guilty was the only hypothesis which could be deduced from the evidence before the court. In accordance with the instructions, P. C. Jones signed the verdict, and the jury was discharged, the court thanking the members warmly for their services during the term. They were excused until this morning, to report to Judge Little.

The entire jury will be excused for the term this morning. There is a will case before Judge Gear today, and the jury hearing that matter will probably be the only one in service today.

Officials Go to Pearl Harbor.

Yesterday morning Captain Merry, U. S. N., Commandant of the Naval Station; Captain Pond, U. S. N., of the U. S. tug Fearless; Engineer White, U. S. N., and Mr. Fred Whitney, of W. G. Irwin & Co., went to Pearl Harbor in the yacht Helene. The officials went to make the preliminary arrangements for the surveys of the harbor preparatory to the establishment of the Naval Station there.

WHAT A HONOLULU MAN SAW IN FAR-AWAY NEW ZEALAND

A Place Where Paternalism Has Run Mad and Where the Freedom of the Subject Has Nearly Vanished.

"NEW ZEALAND is the greatest example of paternal government on earth," said W. W. Wright yesterday. Mr. Wright has just returned from a visit to his former home in Auckland. Twenty-one years ago he came to this country from the south, and since that time has never been out of the Islands. Recently he went to his former home to bring back to Honolulu his wife and children, who had been on a long visit, and during the eighteen days spent in Auckland and the surrounding country saw much of the development which has taken place in the generation since he first knew the colony. Continuing his remarks about conditions he said: "The laws governing the laborer and the employer are of such a character that it is almost impossible for a man to carry on business. There is a Board of Conciliation, a Board of Arbitration and a Board of Equalization. When they get to work there seems to be nothing that the employer has to say about the men in his own shop. It seems to me that the government interferes entirely too much with the business of the citizen. For instance the tendency is to elevate the wages of the laborer and reduce those of the mechanic. For instance the mechanic, say a blacksmith, is paid ten shillings six pence. This is about \$2.75 a day. But when the Board of Equalization gets through with a shop the man who is not capable of doing more than swing a large hammer, and who has no responsibility for the work, who has not had to spend any time in the learning of his trade, finds that he can earn eight shillings and six pence, or about fifty cents a day less than the skilled mechanic."

"This obtains in all lines. For instance there is now a law being agitated and having the support of the labor unions, which will prevent any one under eighteen years of age from driving a baker's cart. This is for the purpose of keeping up the wages of the drivers. As it is now when the driver is a small boy, which class of labor is used by the newer bakeries, where the trade is not as large as that of the old established houses, and the work not so hard, he is paid a pound a week. When the old established house pays its man who drives, he gets two pounds or something like \$10.50 a week. The men want to have an established price for the work and so will try and do it by making it impossible for the boys to work on the wagons."

"Another law which has a bad effect upon the people who try to do any business is that which makes the employer responsible for his men. For instance I visited an old friend who is a boiler-maker. He was working with a few boys as helpers. I asked him why he did not have some men in the shop and he said that he could not afford it, as if one of his men should meet with an accident and should be disabled for the slightest cause, he would have to keep on paying him his wages, and in case he should be killed in the performance of any duty in the shop or on outside work, he would have to pay to the heirs the sum of \$400, which was too great a risk. He even could not have a tree cut down, which is in his yard, for the reason that if the man who was doing the work met with any injury the same payments must be made. There is an effort being made to have this done away with, but it stands now."

"The most peculiar law which was brought forward was one which proposed to settle the matter of the wages of the farm laborers. But that time they seemed to see the inconsistency of the whole thing, when the men have to do different kinds of work and to be up and about at all hours. The result of all this is that there is a condition which would be impossible for an American to stand. In fact the more I saw of the conditions I was the more convinced that I was satisfied to stay in this country for the rest of my life."

A HONOLULU MAN

Talks of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in America?

Does your back or side ache so that it is hard to stand straight? Do you have headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, or shortness of sleep? Are your eyelids distended or sore? Are your ankles swollen and have you lost flesh? Are the secretions from the kidneys thick, dark colored, and do they deposit a sediment? Kidney disease is insidious and if you leave any of these symptoms you should treat them at once. Delay may mean you can't be cured.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

It is stated that 25,000 acres of next year's crop in the Hamakua district is destroyed by the continuance of the drought. This affects the fields of Ooakala, Kukaia, Paauilo, Honokaa, and Kukaia plantations.

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"The same paternalism prevails in the relation of the colony to the farmer. There is a system of land rental, which is almost the same as a homestead lease here. The land is given to a family for its use in perpetuity but the fee simple title remains in the State. The man who takes the farm, if he is without means, is furnished with a team of horses, machinery, cows, sheep, hogs, chickens and some money to start with. In addition the government agrees to give him work upon the public improvements, such as the docks or the roads for three days of each week, and he in turn agrees to work on the place for the other three days. The result is that the family has a good thing and soon earns out its own home and the improvements. These latter he may sell if he wants to give up the farm, but the land is the property of the government. If the settler wishes to stay he may do so and all his family, as the children grow up, may take land alongside of his own, each boy and girl being permitted to have a holding. The result of this is that the people of the country districts are fairly prosperous and now they are in better condition than ever. This is due to the fact that the system of refrigeration for meats is such that they are sent around to England in fine shape. This traffic is so great that the makers of butter and cheese have found that they may send their products to the same market and they get good returns from it, too."

"The city of Auckland, a city about three times the size of Honolulu, is primarily a city of homes. The people began to take the land under easy conditions many years ago, and now almost every workman lives in his own home. The result of this is that the entire city is one vast garden, for at every home the proprietor has his plot of ground planted with vegetables and fruits. It is a great place for peaches. Generally the city is much like Honolulu but it is built of concrete and brick with plaster covering. The weather is colder than here for in the winter there is frost and once in a great while a thin ice and at longer periods a little fall of snow. The harbor is a great one and many people live on the other side of the bay from the city and are carried across by ferries which run each ten minutes. The great trade is the coasting trade, as the coast line is very large and the ships have full cargoes. Much of the trade is in lumber which is very fine. There is not so much life there as in Honolulu, as the people seem to take every thing easy, but the people are all well dressed and appear to be well to do."

"Our stop at Pago Pago was very delightful. That is the place for a rest cure. There is not a sound except the work on the government station. There are about 400 people there, mostly the natives who are industrious in the weaving of mats and the making of fans and such things, of the grasses and reeds. The mountains come right down to the sea and rise at an angle of 45 degrees. One cannot reach the top without a trail and the scenery is grand. Altogether the trip was one of great benefit to me, and I was greatly pleased with my vacation."

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Rains in the Hamakua District.

Purser Simerson of the Mauna Loa which arrived yesterday from the Hamakua coast of Hawaii, reports that the drought in the Hamakua district has finally been broken. On Wednesday night the welcome rain fell in quantities sufficient to cool off the atmosphere and soak into the dry, dusty earth of the district. From the reports gained by the purser, 25 of an inch of rain fell that night. Before leaving Kailua on Thursday morning the purser received a telephone message from Honokaa that heavy rains had fallen all during the previous night. The purser of the Maui, which came from Kailua and Kailua, states that rain fell at both places on the same date. Although the rain was sporadic yet the people of the district believe that rainstorms will come now and again. An artesian well is being sunk at Kailua to reach a depth of 300 feet.

Acts as Game Constable.

Queen Wilhelmina's new husband has acquired distinction in the vicinity of the royal residence by acting as a game warden. Two jolly Dutchmen fond of poaching entered the forest of Loo a few days ago in the hope of being able to snare a few partridges.

In this task they were quite successful, but as they were sneaking home through the trees at a little distance from the royal castle in which Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince of Mecklenburg are spending their honeymoon they found themselves face to face with another sportsman.

It was, in fact, the Prince of Mecklenburg, himself. The poachers did not know him, and the two Dutchmen, never suspecting that this handsome young sportsman was laying a trap, told him all about themselves, and consequently were surprised when the prince told them to hand over their partridges and give him their names. They complied sullenly, and then went home, where they were arrested on the charge of poaching.

The Prince of Mecklenburg has never been popular with the people of Holland, and his action on this occasion has helped to intensify the ill feeling against him, since the general opinion is that a man in his position could afford to overlook the peccadillo of which the two Dutchmen were guilty. —Chicago Chronicle.

COLLEGE TERM OPENS

New Manual Training School at Oahu.

(From Monday's daily.)

Oahu College opens this morning with the brightest prospects for a successful and prosperous school year. Arthur Maxson Smith, the president, is highly pleased with the evidences of good will on the part of the people, and the hearty manner in which the old students are preparing for the new school term.

He is hopeful this year of the opening of a manual training school, which he realizes is most needed for the promotion of education in the Hawaiian Islands. Speaking to an Advertiser reporter yesterday concerning this feature of education, President Smith said:

"The Hawaiians need to be shown their own power, and nothing will be of so much service in doing that as a manual training school, where carpentry, mechanics, electricity and other branches of industrial training could be taught them. I think such a school would awaken their interest as nothing else will. I do not mean to apply this only to the children of Hawaiian parents, but to the white children as well. They need to be shown how to work for a present, they do not seem to realize the need—the necessity—for labor. In the eastern schools manual training has been given a wide introduction, and appears to be very successful in proving to the child his own latent powers, and what development of industrial life can do for him. I believe nothing better could be done for Hawaii than the introduction into the public schools of a system of thorough manual training. It is just what is needed to put new life into education in the Islands, and would be a grand thing for the people. Girls as well as boys should be given the benefit of a manual school training, and I hope yet to see it adopted in the public schools of the Territory."

"A school of agriculture would also be a great help to the Islands. By this I mean training of a scientific nature, of the growing of crops already here. This would include also a study of the chemical parts of the soil. The manual training school must come first, though, for there is, I believe, a greater need for it. That is to be the next thing for which Oahu College will work, and if possible, it will be an accomplished fact before the end of another year. An effort to raise the funds for such a school will be made very soon. It will require an outlay of at least fifty thousand dollars, thirty thousand for buildings and twenty thousand for equipment. With that amount of money I think we could safely venture to make the experiment. Then an agricultural school might come later."

The attendance at Oahu College will be very nearly one hundred this year. There are fifteen new applicants for admission, besides the regular graduates, about thirty, from the preparatory school. The preparatory school as usual will be overcrowded this term. There will be between 225 and 240 students in attendance, which will sorely tax the capacity of the building. The new school buildings to be constructed on the spacious grounds of the college will relieve this difficulty. The foundation has already been begun, and President Smith expects the new preparatory school to be ready for occupancy by the first day of April.

There are several important changes in the faculty this year. Prof. Wm. Williamson, who resigned at the close of last term, will be succeeded by Prof. C. G. Bailey. He comes from Berkeley, and is highly recommended both as a Latin instructor and as an athlete. He is to have charge of the athletic branch of the college work during the coming year.

Miss Helen Johnson is to be succeeded by Miss Mary G. Ridgway of Washington, D. C. She arrived in Honolulu but a short time ago, and will take up the instruction of the art classes today.

Miss Greydon's familiar countenance will be much missed by her old pupils. She is away on leave of absence, but was expected to return in time for the opening of the school year. President Smith received a letter from her recently in which she stated that she was still too ill to take up her work, and requesting an extension of leave of absence. She is now at her old home in Indianapolis, and has been given further leave of absence to January 1st. In the meantime her classes will be divided among the other instructors, and taken care of in the best way possible, until she is able to resume her duties.

Honolulu's Tonnage Tax Receipts.

Tonnage tax receipts in the United States during the last fiscal year amounted to \$903,139, the largest annual total since the change of the law in 1884. The tax rates, however, are lower than those in the principal British and German seaports. American vessels paid only \$67,704 in tonnage taxes, the number engaged in foreign trade being very small. British vessels paid \$559,357, steam vessels paid \$755,991, sail vessels paid \$146,857, and \$291 were collected as penal taxes. At Honolulu \$22,160 were collected, an amount about equivalent to the total increase over the previous fiscal year.

Oregonian's Rapid Discharging.

The American-Hawaiian steamship Oregonian, which is now at the company's dock at the Railway wharf, is rapidly discharging her heavy cargo, consisting for the most part of structural iron. Captain Mossman expects to have her cleared out by the middle of next week. He will take on 5,000 tons of sugar here, and sail for Kahului, where 1,500 tons more will be loaded in, making a cargo of 6,500 tons all told. The vessel will then go to Coronel, where she will coal and make a second stop at San Lucia, West Indies, where about 200 tons of coal will be secured for the run to New York.

Record Breaking.

Senator Russell claims to have broken the record of seed-cane cuttings. He cut and sold from one-fourth of an acre at Oahu twenty tons of seed. It was of the yellow bamboo variety, and was grown at 17 miles. The seed-cane record before was with Dr. Hill of 23 miles, whose biggest cutting was 79 tons to the acre. —Hile Tribune.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SPECIAL BLOT is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. Africa Depot: L. M. L. Ltd., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FORTY-FIVE CENTS, Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

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HONGKONG MARUSEPT. 11	DORICSEPT. 6
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DOMICSEPT. 27	PERUSEPT. 11
NIPPON MARUOCT. 4	COPTICSEPT. 21
AMERICA MARUOCT. 15	AMERICA MARUOCT. 1
PEKING	.....OCT. 23	PEKING	.....OCT. 15
AMERICA MARU	.....OCT. 20	GALIC	.....OCT. 23
PEKING	.....NOV. 7	HONGKONG MARU	.....NOV. 1
GALIC	.....NOV. 14	CHINA	.....NOV. 1
HONGKONG MARU	.....NOV. 28	DORIC	.....NOV. 28
CHINA	.....NOV. 28	NIPPON MARU	.....NOV. 28
DOMIC	.....DEC. 10	PERU	.....DEC. 10
NIPPON MARU	.....DEC. 18	COPTIC	.....DEC. 10

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, September 13.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from La-haina, Maiala, Kona and Kau, at 5:30 a. m.; 4,192 bags sugar, 51 bags coffee, 112 bags taro, 31 bundles bananas, 40 bags butter, 41 bags awa, 14 bundles hides, 11 pigs, 1 horse and 301 packages sundries.
Schr. Waialua, from Kahului; 7 a. m.
Str. Maui, F. Bennett, from Hawaii ports, at 6 a. m., with 13,052 bags sugar, 79 head cattle, 15 bundles hides, 1 case sundries.
Schr. Ada, from Hanalei and Kailih-wal.
Gas. schr. Eclipse, from Hawaii ports; 10 p. m.

Saturday, September 14.

Str. Waialeale, Pittz, from Koloa.
Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Under-wood, 27 days from Ludlow.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, from Laysan Islands.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai.
Sunday, September 15.
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai, with 26 bundles hides, 2 bundles sheepskins, 81 packages sundries.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui.
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Anahola; 5:30 a. m.
Am. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, from San Francisco. Outside; will come in this morning.

Monday, September 16.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Kalaupapa, Waialua, Pelekunu, Halawa; 5 p. m.
Str. Waialeale, Pittz, for Nawiliwili and Anahola; 5 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Elele and Hanapepe; 5 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, September 13.
Str. Nippon Maru, Freene, for San Francisco; 3 p. m.
Schr. Blanche & Ella, for Hanalei and Kailihwal; 5 p. m.
Schr. Mille Morris, for Koolau ports; 3 p. m.

Saturday, September 14.

Str. Waialeale, Pittz, for Anahola.
Schr. Ada, for Kailihwal and Hanalei.

Sunday, September 15.

Ger. bk. Werra, Brunings, for the Sound; 9:15 a. m.
Three-masted schooner reported at 10 p. m.

Tuesday, September 17.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Lahaina, Kihel, Makana, Kailua, Hokena and Napoopoo.

NEARLY KILLED BY HIS OWN GUN

(From Monday's daily.)

An almost fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon about 1:30 o'clock on the shore of Quarantine Island, by which David Kuphea, a well known young Hawaiian, narrowly escaped death at the muzzle of a loaded shotgun. The young man was shot under the left arm and in the left breast, several small shots from the shell penetrating the skin, tearing away the flesh and inflicting a wound by which he lost a quantity of blood.

The companions of the young man assisted him into a canoe and paddled across the intervening water to Kailih, and took him to the old Kailih quarantine detention camp, where he was attended by Dr. Noblitt.

About 2 o'clock a message came to the police station that David Kuphea had been shot, and it was then presumed, fatally. A request was made for the police patrol wagon, and directions given to have it call posthaste at the Kailih camp. The wagon was not then available, being at that time engaged in transferring a very sick woman from the Maternity Home to her residence in Nuuanu Valley, above the brick kiln.

From what could be gathered from the informant over the telephone the police were undecided as to whether young Kuphea had been shot by some one or had accidentally shot himself. Lieutenant Gardner was despatched to the Kailih camp where he found the sufferer. There he learned that Kuphea, with several companions, had procured an Hawaiian canoe and had paddled over to Quarantine Island, where the boat was drawn up on the shore. Kuphea had a shotgun, twelve gauge. He leaned the gun up against the side of the canoe and was in the act of alighting from the little craft when the gun toppled over and in some manner was discharged. Kuphea was in a position to receive almost the entire contents of the shell filled with duck shot, and an ugly wound was made.

Kuphea is a graduate of Oahu College.

HILO HANKERS AFTER POLO

Hilo is said to have suddenly developed a hankering after "ye game and play" of polo, and the outcome of the interest being expressed will take the shape of a full-fledged organization with club colors of a rainbow hue and a mascot.

Dr. J. J. Grace is championing the scheme. He has been preaching the gospel of polo to Hiloites for a whole year. His disciples are Ted Guard, Newton Prouty, W. T. Baiding, of Wainaku, Dr. Archie Irwin of Hakalau, Ralph Hamilton of Honouliuli, J. E. Metcalf of Papaikou, and E. W. Hockley of Papaikou. These gentlemen are striving violently to acquire proficiency with the mallet.

They and their ponies, by dint of assiduous practice, are now in fair shape for a mild game, and it won't be long before their war hoots go echoing from Laupahoehoe to Punaluu.

While they consider themselves as yet hardly strong enough to cope with the home aggregation, the Rainy City poloists think that they can take the measure of the Makawao team, and as soon as the organization has been perfected, will hurl a deft Mauiward.

The infield of the Hoolulu Park track will be converted into a first class polo ground as soon as the club is organized and match games arranged.

Mill Roller Split.

One of the large rollers at the Spreckelsville mill split in halves on Tuesday. Fortunately they had a roller which they put in place of the broken one, and the mill started up again yesterday.—Maui News.

HAMAKUA IS FIRE SWEEP
Forests Are Wiped Out by the Blaze.

HAMAKUA, Hawaii, Sept. 11.—Editor Advertiser: The fire is still raging in the forest of Hamakua worse than ever; and it is said to extend twenty miles in length. Quite a number of new fires have also been started; one of which three natives are said to be responsible for. These men were hunting bees, and they set fire to the trees, so that the smoke would stupefy the insects and so render them harmless. But the fire soon got beyond their control and has already, so it is stated, burnt about 500 acres of forest, besides burning a large part of Mrs. A. Horner's coffee plantation. This is the most inexcusable incident that we have heard of in connection with this forest fire. These men are now in jail, and kept there for a few months.

Most of all the planters of the Hamakua district are now out fighting this fire, with the hope of cutting it off, and it would be a good thing if they were surrounding it. There are about eighty men from the Koolau plantation distributed about the forest, and it is said that every man from this plantation will be sent up to the fire as soon as the grinding is finished. Mr. Walker of Oohala is said to be out with a large force of men fighting a new fire that has started there. Mr. A. Lidgate of Hamakua has also been out with a large force of men and he has done good service in checking the fire.

This fire is becoming a most serious affair, and it begins to look as if all the forest will be swept away, as well as the homesteads and ranches. And if some great rain or some great effort is not made at once, both Horner's and Parker's ranches will be, it is feared, burnt to the ground.

And this is not the worst of it as it is feared that with the forest gone, the rainfall will be diminished to such an extent as to make these lands useless for raising sugar cane.

It is thought that if a sufficient force of men were available this fire might be surrounded, and kept from doing further harm.

The Japs are said to be excellent men for fighting the fire. They have camps near by and live in the woods.

OBSERVER.

CARELESS ABOUT FIRES.

There was a light rain in Hamakua on Thursday afternoon. The average precipitation was about thirty-hundredths of an inch. As soon as it commenced to rain a Chinese gardener set fire to some weeds, claiming he thought it safe to do so when it was raining. It was only by hard work that the fire was prevented from reaching a cane field of the Honokaa Sugar Co. There have been a number of fires in Hamakua recently put out by people foolish enough to think they could control them. The people there are advocating severe measures for such people in all future cases.

WANTS AID OF TROOPS.

If Governor Dole would mobilize the National Guard of Hawaii and despatch the companies to the scene of the Hamakua forest fires he would be sending them against a foe as formidable as will likely ever visit Hawaii's shores. With Albert Horner as field marshal, the militia men with axes and spades could perform service, enabling their names to be inscribed on Fame's unique scroll. Soldiers are always ready to heed duty's call.—Hilo Tribune.

ADVICE FROM THE SAGE OF MAUI

A very commendable enterprise has just been inaugurated on Maui by Mr. W. O. Aiken of Pala, who has introduced the use of Para grass for the double purpose of furnishing a valuable fodder for horses and cattle, and also for the further purpose of driving out Hilo grass. The result of Mr. Aiken's experiments will be awaited with much interest.

Now the duty has been taken off guava jelly, a fortune is awaiting some one who will come to Maui and manufacture guava jelly on a large scale. It would take quite a tidy capital to establish this industry on a paying basis, for a reputation would have to be built up for the production of an absolutely pure jelly free from all adulterations. When this is done and a trade is built up, fancy prices could be realized.

Professor Koehle is out in a long letter in the Advertiser strongly deprecating the use of the lantern scale bug on Maui for the destruction of the lantern. He makes the point that the scale will not confine its ravages to the lantern, but will attack all the vegetation on Maui. If this be true it would be advisable to check its use, but before that is done a fair test should be made by inoculating a few forest trees and observing results. If it be found to the satisfaction of those interested that the forests of Maui are in danger it would be advisable to check its use in places where it would be liable to spread.

While the grammar schools of Maui are all that could reasonably be expected of them, yet there is an urgent need for an industrial high school at Wailuku, in order to finish the work so well begun in the common schools of central Maui. The principal argument advanced in Honolulu against the proposition is that we have Lahainaluna and Maunaloa on Maui. Granted, and great things are expected and hoped from both of these schools, but they do not obviate the necessity for an advanced industrial and educational institution in Wailuku, which could be testified by many parents of central Maui adjacent to Wailuku, who now have to send their boys and girls



SEMI-MONTHLY RACING IS CONTEMPLATED AT HILO

On August 31st at Hilo Fierro beat Merrill's Force at six furlongs in 1:22 1/2. Merrill's Force carried ten pounds overweight.

On September 5th the horses met again and this time Fierro carried ten pounds extra. Fierro won in 1:21 1/2. It was declared no race on account of Fierro's rider being five pounds short of the weight agreed upon.

On September 7th the race was rerun, weights as before and Fierro won by five lengths in 1:19 1/2, which is within one-half second of the Hilo track record for the distance.

The horses have been matched to run at even weights in a few weeks.

Hilo will have semi-monthly races throughout the fall. The idea of this is to stimulate interest in racing on Hawaii. Races will be held on the first and third Saturdays of each month, beginning at 3 p. m. The events at first will be confined to runners but later on harness races may be instituted.

The programs will be short and snappy consisting of two races for Japanese owned and two races for haole owned horses. Twenty-five cents will gain admittance to both track and grand stand. An extra card will be provided for Thanksgiving Day which will take the place of the Saturday program for November 16th.

The following horses will participate in the races at Hoolulu Park: Fierro, Merrill's Force, Carter, Harrison, Jr., Bushwhacker, Dixie Land, Rejected, Lilly Mac, Princess Leotus and Alpheus. The last three are from Horner's ranch.

THE GENTLE NIMROD IS AT LARGE ONCE AGAIN

The shooting season started in yesterday, and despite the fact that it was the Sabbath, a goodly number of guns were out and about all over the island, and the report of the 12-bore rang through the valleys from dawn until dusk.

Reports of large fags are very scarce and pheasants are said to be fairly numerous in favored localities, but in poor condition. Another month of grace would be an excellent thing from a sporting standpoint if, and it is a very big if, all gunners would look at the matter in the same light. They won't, however, and the pot-hunters will slay and spare not; everything, be it duck in the down, or weakly pheasant, being accounted fair game, according to their questionable standard.

If the honest sportsman forbears to shoot until October, he will go forth at that time and find the country devoid of game, and himself the laughing stock of those whose motto is "kill, kill, kill."

There is considerable variety of game in the islands, although the old gunners don't strain themselves in poisoning the fact abroad. There are pheasants, ducks and geese of many varieties, if one only knows where to seek them, and the mountains abound with innumerable goats.

There are two kinds of pheasants, the Mongolian and the Japanese blue pheasant. Both are noble birds. The former was introduced here in 1888, when a steamer brought a dozen from New Zealand. The birds thrived well, and are now fairly plentiful. They nest on the ground and on this account their numbers are kept down by the depredations of the mongoose. The bird is very swift on the wing and provides excellent sport.

The Japanese blue pheasant is a comparatively recent importation, arriving here about six years ago. It differs from the other species in that it will alight in a tree when disturbed.

On the islands of Kauai and Molokai the California quail is found in quantities. It grows very fat at certain seasons, and becomes almost too lazy to get out of the way of a horse. On Molokai the quail or mountain quail is also fairly abundant. It is a miniature pheasant in appearance.

In the mountains near Ewa and Waianae are plenty of wild turkeys. In the gulches the turkey finds countless guavas and chelos on which it loves to feed, and frequently attains a weight of twenty pounds. Turkeys are also found on the other islands.

On the mountain slopes wild peacocks and guinea hens are occasionally met with. These birds have undoubtedly descended from domesticated stock which had escaped from captivity.

Beside the aforementioned birds, the migratory birds fill an important place in Hawaii's game list. They include plover, curlew, akakeke, ulli, spoon-bill, widgeon and sprig. These birds sojourn in May and return here with their young in August.

The only deer in Hawaii are found on Molokai, where they have increased so rapidly as to be a menace to vegetation. Over forty years ago a pair were released at Kahuku, and a small herd was turned loose on Molokai, a pair were also sent to Hawaii. The deer on Oahu and Hawaii did not perpetuate their species, but those on Molokai proved so fruitful that three years ago two hunters employed by the Republic of Hawaii killed over 4,000 in a few months.

Other large game of the islands consists of wild cattle and pigs. Hawaii possesses two indigenous birds, the Hawaiian goose and the Hawaiian teal duck. Base of Mauna Loa on Hawaii is the habitat of the former. There is but one left today, where there used to be a hundred. It lays its eggs on the ground; the mongoose does the rest.

The teal is a fresh water feeder, and similar in appearance to its American cousin. It stays in the gulches in the day time and goes at night to the taro and rice patches to feed. This bird is considered a prize by gunners, and is getting rarer year by year.

It is not more than twenty-five but they may be increased if the demand warrants it. The question of increasing the number of steamers in the line will be settled as time proves whether or not it will be profitable. The Enterprise should be here in a few weeks as she was chartered to the Panama line for one voyage only. Captain Matson having purchased her to run between San Francisco and Hilo, she will be put into service on this line.

When the steamer Enterprise reaches Hilo on her first voyage in this line the business men should declare a holiday and give everyone a chance to celebrate the event. It has been declared many thousand times that the banana industry in this part of the Territory was stunted by lack of shipping facilities. This excuse cannot be said to exist after the new service begins, and persons who have land in which they do not wish to plant cane cannot do better

Will Investigate.

Jared Smith, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Honolulu, will visit Hilo within a month or two for the purpose of acquainting himself with the resources of this island. He will make a trip through the country, making careful notes on the possibilities of the dairy industry. While here he will incidentally prosecute his investigations along a number of lines which he now has under way.—Hilo Tribune.

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